THE MUNSON MAIL

Vol. 6, No 43 — MUNSON, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, JAN. 3, 1918 — G. C. DUNCAN, PUBLISHER

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

A. J. LAWRENCE, B. A. L. L. B.
BARRISTER. SOLICITOR. NOTARY
Money to loan Insurance
Munson - - Alberta

J. H. MacINTYRE
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.
Drumheller - Alberta

Wm. A. Low, L.L.B.
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
MONEY TO LOAN
Delia, - Alberta

Queens Hotel, Delia
When in Delia stay at the Queen's Hotel, under new management.
DELIA - - ALBERTA

Before making dates, see the
MUNSON AUCTIONEER
W. H. DALY
Munson - - Alberta

IDEAL POOL HALL
POOL AND BILLIARDS
CIGARS TOBACCOS CANDIES
BARBER SHOP IN CONNECTION
Jas. Ferguson - Munson

GOING! GOING! GONE!
P. BATSON
Provincial Auctioneer
Will Pay Cash for Live Stock

DR. F. L. HUMESTON
DENTIST
Successor to Dr. Piper, Drumheller
Have discontinued my trips to Delia and Craigmyle and will be permanently located here over the Drumheller Drug store

We Print

Butter Wrappers

At the Following prices:

100	$1.25
250	2.25
500	3.25
1000	4.50

Send in your orders

The MUNSON MAIL

Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Land Regulations

The sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties—six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.00.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—64388.

You can talk to Everybody
The Classified Way

CLASSIFIED ADS

Advertising under the head of Wanted, Lost Found, Help Wanted, 10 cents per line first insertion, 5 cents per line each time afterward Count 6 words to the line. Minimum charge 25c

All For Sale, Stray and Estray Ads, same rate per line. Minimum charge 50c for 1st and 25c for each subsequent insertion.

All ads in this column must be accompained by cash

Wanted

WANTED—At once woman or girl for general house work. Apply Mrs. R. Benson, Munson. 43-44-p

For Sale

FOR SALE—One I. H. C. 20-disc seed drill good as new. Cash or terms. G. W. Carruthers. 42-5

TYPEWRITER FOR SALE—One Remington typewriter practically new for sale at less than half of cost price. Apply at this office.

FARMS FOR SALE—We have several good farms for quick sale with a small cash payment. Call and see what we have before buying elsewhere. L. C. Jackson & Company. 34-

FOR SALE—One white Reg. Shorthorn bull, 3 yrs. old. Reason for selling, must change. Apply to Agg & McDonald, Sec. 32-29-20, Munson, Alta. 41-4-p.

Strayed

STRAYED—One brown colt, 3 yrs old, branded W T on left shoulder. $10 reward will be paid for information leading to recovery. W. J. Tabor, Delia, S. W. ½ 12-30-18. 43-p

Estrays

ESTRAY—On the premises of E. B. McFarland (S ½ 18-30-18, W 4th.) saddle horse, white star on face, saddle marks on withers, age about 5 yrs. wt. about 900 lbs., branded ⚲ on lelt hip. 43-45-p

ESTRAY—On the premises of Cox Bros, S. W. 27-29 18 W. 4th, 3½ miles south west of Munson, one filly 2 yrs. old, light bay, white face, right hind foot white, no brands visible. 43-45-p

L. C. JACKSON & COMPANY
Real Estate & Financial Brokers
NOTARIES CONVEYANCERS
OFFICIAL AUDITORS AUCTIONEERS
Insurance Money to Loan Marriage Licenses
Agents for Hudson's Bay Lands
Agents for Munson Townsite
FARMS FOR SALE ON ANY TERMS
MUNSON - - - ALBERTA

W. C. KING
Provincial Auctioneer
Provincial Live Stock Inspector.
Horses Bought and Sold
MUNSON - ALBERTA

We sell Waterman's Fountain Pen Ink, Indelible Pencils, Writing Pads and Stationery of all kinds. The Mail.

WILL SPEAK HERE DAY OF SEED FAIR

W. F. Stevens, Live Stock Commissioner, to speak on Production of Hogs

Word has just been received from the Department of Agriculture at Edmonton that the Honorable W.F. Stevens Live Stock Commissioner for Alberta will be in Munson for the Seed Fair and will give an address on hogs. Mr Stevens is too well known throughout the Province to need any introduction to the people of Munson and his reputation as an authority on hogs is too well known to need further elaboration. Mr. Stevens will speak at the evening meeting in the Electra Theatra as will also the Goverment Judges of the Seed Grain Exhibits.

The Seed Fair promises to eclipse both in entries and quality any that have been held here previously and addition to the cash prizes offered the Department will give four special prizes on wheat and oats. To the winner of these special prizes the Goverment will sell Five Bushels of specially selected and specially bred Seed wheat and Seed Oats at elevator prices. This special seed is from stock developed by the Dominion of Agriculture and the winners of them will be in a class which will be built up and developed all over the Province for the growing of this specially selected seed. It is proposed to form these winners into a separate organization as growers of Pedigreed seed. There is absolutely no restrictions as to variety or district and the competition is open to the world.

It is hoped that a large entry will compete for these special prizes as well as for the cash prizes offered by the Society. All grain entered will either be returned to the exhibitors or paid for by the Society for exhibition purposes at the Provincial Seed Fair. Come prepared to enjoy the day and take in the evening meeting which will be both enjoyable and profitable. Bring the ladies and make a day of it. Admission absolutely free.

AUTO OWNERS TO PAY MORE FEES

The new schedule of fees for automobile licenses for 1918, is just out and the new method of computing fees raises the license for car owners considerably over last year. The fees are arrived at by taking the measurement in inches from center to centre of wheels the lowest figure considered not exceeding 100 inches is $15, the Ford coming in this class. Heavier cars run from $17.50 to $35.00 license fees. A complete schedule can be seen at the Mail Office or Skinner's Garage.

Pte. Jas. Findlay, son of A. Findlay, south of town, arrived in Calgary last week with a party of returned soldiers. Pte. Andy Findlay met him in Calgary and they came up to Munson today.

DISASTROUS FIRE VISITS MORRIN

Business Block in Neighboring Town Swept by Flames.

A very disastrious fire visited Morrin on the afternoon of New Years' day destroying the Drysdale block and other buildings. The fire started over the store about 3 o'clock in the afternoon and when discovered was beyond control. The village has no fire protection and the buildings were soon at the mercy of the flames. Fortunately the wind was from the south and carried the flames away from the other business houses and elevators.

A message was sent about 5.30 for the Munson fire brigade as it was feared the wind might change and carry burning embers back to the buildings A freight engine and crew immediately hurried to the scene of the fire, with a box car containing Munson's two chemical engines and about 16 citizens while many others motored through. No assistance could be given, however, on their arrival as the buildings had already burned to the ground. About 100 tons of baled hay, which were stored there awaiting shipment, were still burning and close watch had to be kept on it for some time. The buildings destroyed were: the Morrin Trading Co's. General store; Drysdale's Hall, Implement shed and stable, and a Chinese restaurant. It is estimated the loss is around $35,000 partly covered by insurance.

WILL FORFEIT VICTORY BONDS

The second payment on the Bonds is now past due and unless paid before the 11th. of January the initial payment is subject to forfeiture. The provisional receipts mailed by the Banks to each subscriber must be handed to or mailed to the Banks along with the second payment when made. The payment cannot be accepted by the Bank unless the provisional receipt is surrendered. In exchange the Bank will deliver to each subscriber a scrip certificate embodying a receipt for both payments, or for payment in full in case the subscriber desires to take advantage of the discount offered by the Government at the rate of 5½% per annum. If you pay for the bond in instalments the scrip certificate will have to be presented to the Bank each time a payment is made. If you pay the balance in full before Jan. 11th. the scrip certificate should be retained until the end of May when the Bond will be delivered by the Bank in exchange therefore. Don't forget your provisional receipt. In event of your having forwarded the second instalment to the Bank without this document see that it is sent at once.

Numerous friends well be pleased to hear that Gordon Bowker, who left here to enlist in the Mounted Rifles, is now a Lieutenant in the Imperial Artillery

MUNSON MEAT MARKET
C. R. Imerson, Proprietor

I have opened a meat market in the store building formerly occupied by Elliott Bros. and will handle a full line of . . .

Fresh, Cured and Salt Meats--Fish and Poultry in Season

MUNSON. . . . ALBERTA

A. A. J. Bleriot, who recently returned from France on a few months leave of absence, was a caller in town Monday. Mr. Bleriot has a commission as interpreter and has been attached to the 6th cavalry Brigade, Imperial Army. He expects to return shortly to France and will hold an auction sale at the Munson Livery, offering for sale 20 head of horses. See adv. in this issue.

J. G. Porter came up from Calgary and will have charge of A. J. Lawrence's law office during the latter's absence.

D. H. McDermid was re-elected school trustee of the White Star school board at the meeting held on Wednesday.

Remington and Underwood typewriter ribbons for sale at the Mail office.

FIFTH ANNUAL
SEED FAIR

— Will be held in —

Electra Theatre, Munson

by the Munson Agricultural Society on

Saturday, Jan. 12th

Liberal prizes offered for seed grain grasses, and potatoes. Department offers special prizes

Farmers Institute meeting will be held in the Theatre in the evening. See large posters for particulars or apply to the Secretary

C. H. Asett, President - **L. C. Jackson,** Secretary

Ford Service Station

Having secured the services of a first-class mechanic we are able to do all kinds of repair work.

Bring in your Cars to be Overhauled.
Second Hand Fords Bought and Sold.
Gasoline, Oil and Automobile Supplies

H. A. SKINNER, - - Munson

The Munson Cafe
NOW OPEN Under NEW MANAGEMENT

Meals at all Hours Nice Clean Rooms
Cigars, Cigerettes, Confectionery
BAKERY IN CONNECTION Give us a Call

C. R. Imerson - Prop.

THE
ROYAL BANK OF CANADA
Incorporated 1869

HEAD OFFICE	MONTREAL
CAPITAL AUTHORIZED	$25,000,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	$12,911,700
RESERVE FUNDS	$14,564,000
TOTAL ASSETS	$533,000,000

GRAIN CHECKS CASHED
We advance Money on Storage Tickets and Bills of Lading for Cars of Grain
Special attention given to Farmers' Sale Notes and money advanced

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
Interest paid on deposits at highest current rates. All banking business given prompt attention

H. W. HUTCHINGS, Manager - Munson Branch
N. D. LIVINGSTONE, Manager, CRAIGMYLE BRANCH

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY 10 CENTS PER PLUG

The Squire's Sweetheart

BY

KATHARINE TYNAN

WARD, LOCK & CO., LIMITED
London, Melbourne, and Toronto

(Continued.)

The wind blew coldly in her face as she opened the door of the damask room. She lit a candle and went quickly about the room selecting what she wanted. Dolly's garments flung down in the hurry of departure lay scattered about. Without Dolly's been fitted up for her rival. She had always known it. It were as well if the place were burnt down with all its evil memories.

presence the room, damp, unlighted, struck a chill to her feverish and excited pulses. She knew the room had

As she blew out the candle and went downstairs something sighed at her ears and fled past her like a wind.

She stood by Cooper, veiled and cloaked, a small handbag in her hand.

"Ah," he said, "you were always quick. That is good. Now, let us be going. There is food in the cart and a bed where you can lie down and sleep if you want to. The horse is slow, but sure. We shall be in Belgium when the sun rises. After that we shall take the train."

"And the cart?"

"Oh, he'll find his way back somehow. Perhaps the horse may do it for him. He has more intelligence than the man. Anyhow it is not our business. Come!"

"You will extinguish the lights."

"Why no," he said. "I have a mind to burn the place down. It is my own to do what I will with. They will think if they trace me here that I have been burnt in it. I shall never come back. The fire will start in the cupboard over there as soon as we are safely out. It will take some time to spread—to reach the village. Indeed I should not be surprised if no one came near it till it was a heap of ashes. Come."

Again she seemed to listen. There was a movement outside. She looked up startled. The uniform of a gendarme appeared in the doorway; another and another.

She clutched the table. Someone was saying something she could not understand. Her head reeled.

"Good-bye, Kate."

So, after all, he had kissed her. He had sought for her lips, through the veil, impatiently. There was a shout. A couple of sharp reports rang out. Something had fallen—what was it?—and lay huddled about her feet. She was down on her knees trying to lift a fallen head. There was something warm and wet all over her hands.

They had all left her. There was a crackling sound and a smell of fire. Everyone was rushing about calling for water. A flame ran up the wall, disappeared and broke out again in two or three different places. The farm house and steading would burn like tinder. There was no water at the farm to quench it and the wind was high outside.

She thought in a wandering way of how she should have been going along in the hooded cart with her husband by her side—on that new venture of theirs, that new beginning for which she had had heart enough, though she had thought her heart turned to stone long ago. And now he was lying dead at her feet, dead by his own hand, all his sins upon his soul; no more time for beginning anew, for repentence, in this world.

"Oh Lord," she sighed in her heart. "Remember that one woman loved him, wicked as he was."

The men were kind. A whisper ran through them that the woman was his wife. They carried the man, past all human help, to the cart outside, where the driver lounged by the wall indifferent as to whether his passenger was living or dead. She got in after the dead man had been laid on the mattress, and, crouching by his head with his cold hands clasped to her breast that could not warm them, she was carried down to the village.

CHAPTER XXV.

"Port After Stormie Seas"

The Squire's marriage day was more than a year old. The young leaves were on the trees and the whole world breaking to riotous bloom when an heir was born to Silverthorne and people were pitying Hilary Strangways because he was dispossessed.

Hilary had not pity at all for himself, being a person of simple tastes. He did not at all intend to spend his days as a lily of the field; and he was not much in love with the London life which he had hitherto led. He was likely to be somewhat less in demand in society as a clerk at the F. O. than he had been as the cousin and presumptive heir of Mr. Meyrick of Silverthorne Manor.

As a matter of fact he was engrossed in other matters at this moment to the exclusion of his dispossession. Sir Gilbert South had been dead a good while now, but neither Lady South nor Margaret hed returned to Marigolds. The place had come to Margaret by her father's will, a will made some years back. She adored Marigolds, but she had not returned to visit her inheritance, to banish its ghosts. After the strain of nursing her mother she had been very ill. Mr. Langton reported to Hilary that the girl suffered from a sickness of life which would pass in time. When it passed all would be well.

"You don't know, my dear fellow," he said laying a kind hand on Hilary's shoulder, "what the girl has gone through. You have never seen angina pectoris, have you? No. I'm glad you have not. Margaret has nursed her mother through many attacks. A fine, generous, noble creature. She had all the responsibility before I came. They are having a long rest now. Lady South has been very free of these attacks lately. Be patient, my dear Hilary. Your time will come. For the moment Margaret can think of nothing but her mother."

Hilary had had a year of being patient and he was pretty sick of it. He was often with Mr. Langton. Beyond the fact that he hoped for news of Margaret there was a comradeship between them. They both suffered the sickness of hope deferred. Its results were worse in the case of the elder man. He had aged a great deal since Hilary first saw him. Weariness lay over his face and eyes like something palpable. He had a dusty, uncared-for look. There were times when Hilary forgot the irksomeness of waiting in his pity for the other man. After all he and Margaret had youth. What chance was there for a man in love with a woman no longer young, and a sick woman?

Once when Hilary grumbled Mr. Langton showed him just a corner of his own grief and hit it again.

"Don't rail on Fate, youngster," he said. "You with your glorious bed of youth and life to rail on a crumpled rose leaf. If you had served all your life hardly and patiently for one woman, keeping away from her when you knew that she needed help, and if you were face to face with the prospect of her slipping out of life, without having been yours for one single moment—I have never even told her I loved her—you might have grounds for dissatisfaction with your lot. As it is—next year or the year after you will be a King."

(To Be Continued.)

MURINE FOR YOUR EYES Granulated Eyelids, Sore Eyes, Eyes inflamed by *Sun, Dust* and *Wind* quickly relieved by Murine. Try it in your Eyes and in Baby's Eyes. No Smarting, Just Eye Comfort

Murine Eye Remedy At Your Druggist's or by mail, 60c per bottle. Murine Eye Salve, in Tubes 25c. *For Book of the Eye—Free.* Ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

Conserving Food

Good Work Carried on by Railroads and Hotels in U. S.

After a trip across the continent and back Tim Healy, president of the association of commercial travellers of the United States, who pledged themselves last summer to act as aides to the United States food administration, reports enthusiastic co-operation on conservation in hotels everywhere. He visited Denver, Salt Lake City, Oklahoma City, Los Angeles, Portland, Tacoma, Spokane and Butte and found that the food administration program was being followed eagerly.

H. S. Calcutt, superintendent of dining car service on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, reports to the hotel section of the food administration, that the beefless day was inaugurated on that line on September 25th and that the service of wheat cakes, wheat biscuits, etc., was discontinued and since then griddle cakes have been made of buckwheat and corn meal and bread of rye, graham and corn meal.

Of the thousands of persons served since then not one has complained against the wheat or meat conservation policy. Pamphlets have been put out by this company for distribution among their guests, suggesting that the principles of the food administration be adopted in the homes of the travelers and every effort has been made to forward the work otherwise. Popular restaurants in Boston have chosen a direct method of doing their part towards conservation by printing the following on the menu cards:

"One Loaf of Sugar to Our Seven!

"Those of us who grumble at being asked not to waste sugar and other foods should be ashamed of ourselves..

"The people in France today are living on one pound of sugar per month. We use seven! Seven times as much sugar as the French with all their other sacrifices, and yet we grumble!

"The man who pours sugar in his coffee regardless and then leaves half of it on the bottom of the cup doesn't like to be asked to stir it up! For shame!

"Let us save part of our sugar, let us observe the wheatless days(Wednesday and Thursday) and the meatless days (Tuesday and Friday).

"It will do us good and it will save the life of France!"

Defeat of the Submarine

If one were to measure the campaign of 1917 by the achievements and by the failures on either side, there is no mistaking the fact that the failure of the German submarine campaign would occupy a far more considerable place than the Italian disaster, because it would be recognized that while the German success in Italy was merely a triumph against a minor enemy, German defeat on the high seas was a disaster in a struggle with her principal enemy and the loss of the sole effective weapon against that enemy.

Unless Germany can rehabilitate her submarine warfare—and von Tirpitz clearly indicates his doubt—Germany has this year suffered a disaster almost as great as the Marne and even greater than Verdun.

Bill—And don't you think the old time pirate ships were more decent than the submarines of today?

Jill—Why, of course. The old time pirate ships were on the level.—Yonkers Statesman.

Find Relic 1,000 Years Old

Ethnologists Unearth Remnants of Indian Civilization in New Mexico

Dr. F. W. Hodge of the bureau of American Ethnology, who has just returned from three months of archaeological exploration in New Mexico, announced that his expedition had unearthed the relics of an Indian civilization probably 1,000 years old. These evidences, consisting largely of glass beads, pendants and ornamental combs incrusted with turquoise, were unearthed in Central New Mexico, fifteen miles southwest of Zuni and about three miles from the Arizona border.

By digging far enough into the debris on the site of the ancient village of Hawikoh, Doctor Hodge unearthed the burial grounds of the ancient Zuni Indians at different levels. At the lowest level the methods of burial indicated an extremely remote period of Zuni civilization. The bodies, in conformance with some custom, were apparently dismembered, the heads and limbs being buried in one spot and the trunks in another. Another class of burials were discovered apparently of another period, when the remains were cremated in bowls, and the vessels containing water and food were deposited with the dead.—The Houston Post.

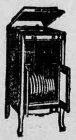
"We may live to see the airplane in common everyday use like the automobile."

"Sure! But our chance of living to see that will be better if we leave the experimenting to other people."—Boston Transcript.

FOR CHRISTMAS, A COLUMBIA GRAFONOLA

It will be a beautiful and lasting benefit in the home.

Columbia Dealers Everywhere



The Spur of War

Erasmus Wilson in the Pittsburg Gazette-Times

There were sweethearts away back in the '60s who were separted by the war the same as now.

And can't you imagine the same thing existing ever since there were sweethearts, which must have been a long, long time ago, for there have been sweethearts from the dawn of history.

If the love affairs were taken out of the history of Greece there wouldn't be much interesting matter left.

You can recall from ancient history how the maidens used to follow for miles, even for days' journeys, the men going to war, and go even farther to meet them on their triumphant return.

In those days the girls hadn't any use whatever for slackers, nor did they go far to meet a defeated army on its return. Nor were the Greek mothers as weak hearted as some of today, for they could say to their sons, "Return thy shields in honor, or upon them."

There isn't any time in life more dear, or more fondly remembered than sweetheart time, don't you think?

The boys at the front know it as well as do the girls at home, and that is why they are so anxious to get letters from home, and the chief reason why they ask for furloughs.

Well, isn't it for the love of women, homes and children that men go to war? Were it for themselves alone they wouldn't make the sacrifices they do. And it is worth while, because wife, home and children are the most sacred things in all the world.

It is said that women love the uniform and the buttons of the soldier. These may attract attention, but it is the brave fellow inside that they love, really.

And they love him because he is strong enough to fight, brave enough to face danger, and has a heart to love. And the true woman will love him when he returns, or enshrine him in her heart if he returns not.

A Base Deceiver

"Why, Gracie," exclaimed an old friend, "are you going to be married next week? You are a base deceiver. Why, you told us only a few days ago that you were booked for a personally conducted tour with a small, select party."

"Yes, dear," answered Grace, smiling sweetly, "but Jack is the personal conductor and I'm the small select party."—Rehoboth Herald.

The Madman of Potsdam

The Mania That Obsesses the Ruler of Kaiserland

If any one has any idea that the kaiser is not ready to blurt out his inmost self on the slightest provocation, all he has to do is to read the latest outburst to the effect "that the German sword will regain for us the respect of the whole world." That he is still true to form in his belief that might makes right, as he is in living up to the ideas that the old heathen religion of Germany is a thing to conjure with, by calling Hindenburg "Wotan" and Ludendorff "Siegfried," is made evident once more. Indeed it is part of the general mania that obsesses him. For as the world shudders at the naked German sword, dripping with the blood of Belgium and babes of northern France, this madman of Potsdam complacently opines that sword will make him and his respected. But the delusion is one which cannot be cured except by the stern police measures of an outraged world being carried to their finality.—Philadelphia Ledger.

A kiss returned is a kiss earned.

No Homestead For Alien Enemy

New Order Does Not Bar Any Alien Naturalized Who Is In C.E.F.

An order in council has been passed providing that no application for an entry for a homestead in Western Canada shall be granted unless the applicant was a British subject at the commencement of the war and has since continued to be a British subject or a subject of one of the allied or neutral countries. This new regulation will not apply to any alien-born person naturalized since the commencement of the war who is a member of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces, or who has been honorably discharged from the Canadian army.

"What's that you are reading?"

"A scientific article. It says that oysters secrete pearls."

"Um; where do they secrete them?"

"Under the bed of the ocean, I suppose."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Remember this pen
for
Your Xmas Gifts

Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen

At the Best Stores

APPLEFORD'S
SANI-WRAPPERS

Use Sani-Wrappers
It Pays

COUNTER ROLLS
G&B SANI-WRAPPERS

Your customers will appreciate your care and cleanliness as your parcel their purchases of meats, butter, bread and vegetables in Appleford's Sani-Wrappers.

Particular trade goes to the store that is careful of the details of cleanliness and appearance.

Ask your Jobber for Appleford's Sani-Wrappers, or write us direct for samples and prices.

Appleford Counter Check Book Co., Limited
HAMILTON, CANADA

OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES AT TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG and VANCOUVER.

Food Drive for 1918

Need for Greater Production Is Pressing and Must Be Met

One of the important tasks before Hon. Mr. Crerar, the new minister of agriculture, is the carrying out of a still more progressive production campaign. Already our neighbors to the south are booming the 1918 task. The farmers of the United States are called on to speed up and produce a good deal more than they have been doing. "The additional food," says an American authority, "is needed for our armies at home and abroad and for the armies of our allies. It is America's business to feed them. Thus, food becomes as essential to the winning of the war as gunpowder and bullets; and the government has started to mobilize the country's agriculture. It proposes to complete as quickly as it can the county agent system, by putting both a man and a woman county agent in every farming county in the nation. Already fifteen hundred men agents and a few women are at work in various states.

"The men agents will furnish expert advice on getting everything possible out of unpromising land. They will have information on the co-operative use of machinery and on co-operative marketing. The women experts will organize the farm women into canning clubs, devise plans for the social groups, and help make farm life more attractive and efficient.

"Government experts realize that the withdrawal of man power from industries and the farm to the war is going to make labor-saving machinery more important than ever. The South must have a practical cotton picking machine to take the place of the half million negroes who have come North to munition factories and other work. A million horses have gone to war and a half million more will go with our army. Tractors must take their place."

Writing in Judicious Advertising, Mr. F. H. Higgins points out that United States farmers must raise more wool. The world's wool reserve has been used up by the millions of men in the war. "New England is especially adapted for sheep raising. It might be filled with sheep again, as it was seventy years ago. The cut-over timber lands of Wisconsin and Michigan alone would produce as many sheep as the entire country now raises. The South could carry as many more sheep."

These plans are being worked out by United States government experts. Agriculture in the United States is facing the greatest era of prosperity and of development that agriculture has ever known in its history. For the need is great and this need is going to force the greatest possible efficiency. Shall we not face our problems with even more vigor than in the past? It is for the new minister to lead the way.—From the Winnipeg Tribune.

The Test Question

When the Allies Can Afford to Make Peace With Germany

The question which the allies must ask themselves is this: Will the Junkers, if we should make some kind of a compromise peace, be able to say to the German people, "We have not quite brought you the victory we promised, but see how near we came to it, and see, at the worst, what we accomplished against a world of enemies." If the German people believe that it is the Prussian system which saved it, then the allies dare not make peace. The world will, indeed, be unsafe for democracy. But if the German people should turn upon the Junkers and quote their own words against them, namely, that the country has been saved by the devotion and suffering of the common man, then the allies can afford to make peace. They will have brought about that fall of the Prussian system which they set out to encompass. And events at the moment of writing show that the process within Germany is full under way.—Yale Review.

Sign the Food Pledge

A Powerful Factor in the Struggle Against Germany and Against Starvation

Ninety per cent. of the food consumed in Canada passes through the hands of our women. There is, then a great responsibility resting upon them to conserve supplies needed overseas and to utilize perishable foods. Waste in all its many forms should be regarded not only as a sin, but as actual disloyalty in war time. It is important that sufficient and nourishing food should be provided suited to the needs of the different members of the family.

Arbitrary rules in this case are of little value but the principle is of general application, that the women in the homes can do no more important patriotic service than by guarding against waste. The question of substitution is very largely in their hands. A little saving in every home, when multiplied by all the homes in the Dominion, would mean a very large amount of food products saved for the soldiers.

You may feel that you do not need to sign the Food Pledge—that you will save all you can without it. But how about your neighbor? The actual pledge may help her to remember the duty of food service. The housewives of Canada, pledged to food service, and living up to their pledges, will be a powerful factor in the struggle against Germany and against starvation.

"I was told that Jaggers has developed a tendency to rapid consumption."

"So he does when he gets within acting distance of any one's well-supplied dinner table."—Baltimore American.

"How fast was this man going?"
"Easily forty miles an hour."
"What makes you think so?"
"He admitted he was going twenty."—Baltimore American.

The Heaven of Young Germany

A Dream That Has Had a Sad Awakening

A year before the outbreak of the present conflict, when the Pan-Germans were busy preparing the minds of the people for the contemplated war, Jung Deutschland, the official organ of the Young German league, in its issue for October, 1913, gave vent to the following precious sentiment:

"War is the noblest and holiest expression of human activity. For us, too, the glad, great hour of battle will strike. Still and deep in the German heart must live the joy of battle and the longing for it. Let us ridicule to the utmost the old women in breeches who fear war and deplore it as cruel and revolting. No, war is beautiful. Its august sublimity elevates the human heart beyond the earthly and the common. In the cloud palace above sit the heroes Frederick the Great and Blucher, and all the men of action—the great Emperor, Moltke, Roon, Bismarck—are there as well, but not the old women who would take away our joy in war. When here on earth a battle is won by German arms and the faithful dead ascend to heaven, a Potsdam lance corporal will call the guard to the door, and 'old Fritz' springing from his golden throne, will give the command to present arms. That is the heaven of young Germany."

Natural to Pair for Life

But a Cynic Finds the Compulsory Grouping in Families Distasteful

There is something unhealthy and abnormal in the life of the unmarried when they have reached an age and a condition such that their impulses would lead them to marry. The human tendency is to live in couples; there are a few rare people of strong individuality who find all they need within themselves, who, like Narcissus, can give a pure worship to their own image, but they are few, and nearly all men and women need the warmth of companionship.

Now companionship is a peculiar thing, generally not found in families. One can love one's sisters and one's brothers, but it is sometimes very difficult; one can love one's father and one's mother, but as one grows older this becomes almost impossible if one has to live with them. This because they are imposed upon one by the accident of birth; because one knows too much about them from long association, so that they cease to interest; because one knows too little about them, never having been quite frank in the presence of those common masters, the father and the mother, to whom private lives could not be revealed.

Brothers and sisters form a compulsory grouping, and that is nearly always detestable. Likewise, the association between parents and children is exquisite when the child is young and the parent venerable—only, when one is vigorous and 30, one does not venerate the people of 60, who have often lost their brightest faculties. A parent does not protest when he is 60, because he cannot, because he is more likely to want protection himself. The relation between parents and children grows absurd when the children turn into men and women. It subsists on Auld Lang Syne, on toleration tinged with impatience.—W. L. George, in Harper's Monthly.

Boche Humor may Be Premature

How Berlin Paper Treated Capture of U. S. Soldiers

While the newspapers of Germany played up the capture of the Americans in their headlines, the only comment is made by Lokal Anzeiger under the caption "Good Morning Boys." The newspaper goes on:

"Three cheers for the Americans! Clever chaps they are, it cannot be denied.' Scarcely had they touched the soil of this putrified Europe when they already are forcing their way into Germany. Before long they will cross the Rhine and also enter our fortresses. That is express train speed and American smartness.

"It is our good fortune that we are equipped to receive and entertain numerous guests and that we shall be able to provide quarters for these gentlemen. However, we cannot promise them any luxuries and to this extent they will be obliged to recede from their former standard of living. They probably will become reconciled to this, for soldiering is ever a risky business. Above all they will find comfort in the thought that they are rendering their almighty president, Mr. Wilson, valuable services inasmuch as it is asserted he is anxious to obtain reliable information concerning conditions and sentiments in belligerent countries.

'In this way he will obtain first hand information about things in Germany.

"As Americans are accustomed to travel in luxury and comfort we assume that these advance arrivals merely represent couriers for large numbers to follow. We are sure the latter also will come and be gathered in by us. At home they believe they possess the biggest and most colossal of everything, but such establishment as we have here they have not seen.

"Look here, my boy, here is the big firm of Hindenburg & Co., with which you want to compete. Look at its accomplishments and consider whether it would not be better to haul down your sign and engage in some other line. Perhaps your boss, Wilson, will reconsider his newest line of business before we grab off more of his young people."

She—I thought you told me your friend had very little to say.
He—So I did.
She—Why, he hasn't stopped talking since he came here an hour ago.
He—That may be, but he hasn't said anything.

Our Airplane Spruce May Win the War

Government Has Prohibited Further Export Except to Great Britain and Possessions

The survey of the forest resources of British Columbia, upon which the commission of conservation has been engaged for the past four years, has proved of striking immediate value in the prosecution of the war. The imperial munitions board, which has definitely taken in hand the organization of airplane manufacture, found itself in immediate need of large quantities of airplane spruce, and the commission was able, as a result of its survey, to furnish the board with specific information as to the location and ownership of all the large bodies of spruce in British Columbia suitable for that purpose. The fact that this information had previously been collected enabled the munitions board to take up without delay the matter of securing the necessary supply.

Steps are being taken to increase the production of airplane spruce beyond all limits previously thought possible.

This is but another example of the vital importance of Canada's natural resources in winning the war. Many experts hold that the best prospect for definitely and overwhelmingly maintaining the supremacy of the allies is in connection with the war in the air. This involves the manufacture of many thousands of airplanes, toward which the most intense efforts of the allies are being directed. The most suitable species of wood for this purpose is Sitka or silver spruce, of which great quantities are to be found on the Pacific coast of North America. Canada's share of this timber is very large, and is considered so important in the prosecution of the war that its export, except under license, has recently been prohibited by the government to all destinations abroad other than the United Kingdom, British possessions and protectorates.—C.L.

Cow Testing

Careful Sampling and Accurate Testing Is Necessary

Your herd test at the factory runs perhaps 3.9 or 3.5 as a rule, but supposing you took a sample from one or two cows separately, would you be surprised to find one milk testing 2.6 and another testing 4.3? Some samples of milk from three individual cows that had been sent in for a special test at one factory ran up last month over six per cent., but on enquiry it was found that a new hand on the farm had not understood it is necessary to get a representative sample of all the milk, not the strippings only.

To get results that will be of benefit, the person who takes the samples should be careful to get an accurate sample of the whole milk. Don't "monkey" with the test. Information that is of vital importance to the man intent on building up a good herd, cows giving an abundance of milk of good quality, is obtained from careful sampling and accurate testing.

Of course, milk varies in composition, the dairy cow is of a nervous temperament; if it did not vary there would be little need to test. But the very fact that the test may be up one day and down another, within certain reasonable limitations, makes it advisable to test composite samples occasionally. Your testing can be done by yourself or at the factory; by joining a cow testing association composite samples of each cow's milk may be tested monthly free of charge. If there is no association in your locality, persuade some neighbors to join with you and write to the Dairy Division, Ottawa, for milk record forms.—C.F.W.

A Decline in Drunkenness

Due to War Measures, Drinking Has Fallen Off in England and Wales

Drunkenness in England and Wales has declined since 1909. In that year there were 128,196 convictions of males and 32,658 of females. In 1916 there were 60,039 males and 20,720 females convicted. The decline seems to be due entirely to war measures or necessities. In 1913 and in 1914 the number of convictions was greater than in 1909. In 1915 the convictions of men dropped from 140,138 to 98,706, and in 1916 they were less than half those of 1909. The convictions of females showed a smaller but still substantial decline. Possibly the continual teaching of war-thrift had something to do with the diminishing use of a luxury. But the main point is that drunkenness decreases as facilities for obtaining drink are cut off. The notion that a man who wants drink is sure to get it somehow, no matter what the restrictions may be, has been found to be fallacious, here as well as in England.—Toronto Star.

Canada Must Eat Potatoes

Lord Rhondda, the British food controller, advises the people of Canada to use their surplus potatoes by eating them and thus economize on cereals. In a recent memorandum regarding the importation of potatoes into the United Kingdom he says that, as all available resources will be required to maintain the supply of the essential foodstuffs, such as wheat, bacon and cheese, he is unable to arrange facilities for the importation of Canadian potatoes. Lord Rhondda suggests that the best use for the surplus of Canadian potatoes would be direct consumption in Canada in such a way as to economize the consumption of cereals and set free a larger quantity of such cereals for export to the United Kingdom.—Christian Science Monitor.

"Of course, you will want an engagement ring," said he.
"Yes," replied she.
"With a big diamond in it?"
"No. A diamond is only carbon after all. Make it a small diamond, and put the change in the shape of a few tons of coal."—Washington Star.

Wins Important War Place

Sir Campbell Geddes, Brother of Sir Eric Was Professor at McGill College

While much has been written and printed in this country concerning Major-General and Vice-Admiral Sir Eric Geddes, now at the head of the British admiralty and representing it in the Asquith cabinet, Sir Eric having received his railroad training in the United States in the service of the Pennsylvania and of the Baltimore & Ohio railroads, little is known of his brother, Sir Campbell Geddes, who has lately received from King George, Knighthood of the Order of the Bath and has been placed at the head of the national service department, which has charge of conscripting and of turning to national account the services of all those not enrolled in the ranks of the army.

The department of which he is the head deals with the whole man power of the country. It undertakes the supply of men for every government department, including the ministry of munitions and regulates the supply of all labor for commercial houses and industrial undertakings. He has mastered a task which Neville Chamberlain found beyond his power and was compelled to abandon.

Sir Campbell at the time of the outbreak of the war was engaged at the McGill University, Montreal, as professor of anatomy, but hastened to England and through the influence of his brother, Sir Eric, was employed by the war department and sent to France, where at first he was placed in charge of the work of looking after the graves and records of the dead soldiers. He did his work excellently and was then employed on one job after another, until clear proof of his versatility was obvious to all. Ultimately he was brought back to England and placed in charge of recruiting of which he has made a success, and to which the existence of the great national army at the front in France is largely due.

Sir Campbell differs from his brother in that he relies on persuasion and argument rather than on driving force. He is an excellent speaker, with an analytical mind, and if he goes in parliament, is bound to be as successful there as he has been everywhere else. Both King George and his prime minister are known to hold Sir Campbell in very high esteem.

Pennies Sell at a Premium

Newsboys are Making Five Cents on Every Dollar's Worth

The war has another new business to its credit. The newsboys are the "profiteers" in this case—they're selling pennies. Ninety-five for a dollar! Cincinnati is experiencing an actual penny shortage. The humble copper is scarce at a time when it is most in demand. The newsboys, like real businessmen, have stepped into the breach and are selling pennies at a 5 per cent. premium. So far their market has been confined to several downtown motion picture theatres, the managers of which were preparing to meet the war tax provisions. One manager visited several banks to get at least $50 worth of pennies. He could find only $10 worth. He told a newsboy of his difficulty and offered him a dollar for every ninety-five pennies. The news spread and the new industry was born.

Pennies are urgently needed by the movie and other theatres, as nearly every ticket is of uneven price on account of the ten per cent. war tax.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

A Better Understanding

Japan and the U. S. Reach Agreement in Regard to China

Japan and the United States have reached a complete agreement in regard to China, and at the same time have arrived at a clear understanding as to military, naval and economic co-operation in the war against Germany.

This momentous development was announced by Secretary of State Lansing, who made public notes exchanged by him and Viscount Ihii, the special Japanese ambassador, formally an agreement recognizing that Japan has a special interest in China but pledging the independence and teritorial integrity of the great eastern republic and re-affirming the doctrine of the "open door" for commerce and industry.

Britain Wants Canadian Munitions

A correspondent cables from London as follows: The British government is exceedingly anxious to have all the munitions that Canada can make. Changing conditions of warfare, which compel a diversion of a large amount of skilled British labor for shipbuilding, makes the need more imperative than ever.

The only difficulty is credit, which must be secured from Canada itself. Statements circulated in Canada saying that England does not require large quantities of Canadian munitions now, owing to greater productivity in England, entirely misrepresent the situation.

Senator Penrose, discussing the Cape May thoroughfares, once told of a conversation he had had with a Cape May skipper. Amazed at the way they were skimming through creeks but an inch or two deep, he said:

"I suppose, Captain, that you think nothing of sailing across the meadows when there has been a heavy fall of dew?"

"Right you are," said the Captain, "though occasionally we have to send the man ahead with a watering can."

Dr. Karl Muck, leader of the Boston Symphony orchestra, who refused to play the "Star Spangled Banner," has resigned. Three cheers for the Red, White and Blue.—Detroit Times.

Says Pan-Germans Hate Christianity

German People as the Highest Manifestation of Humanity

Writing in Suddeutche Konservative Korrespondent, Karlsruhe, of which he is publisher and editor-in-chief, Adam Roder, the well-known German publicist, voices the opinion that the ultimate object of the propaganda carried on by the Pan-Germans is the wiping out of Christianity in Germany and the establishing of a peculiar, made-in-Germany religion. After accusing the Pan-German annexationists of bitter hatred of "semitic Christianity," and quoting liberally from their writings to prove his contention, Herr Roder arrives at the following conclusion:

"The Pan-German view of the world is consciously aimed at the rooting out of the Christian religion and the system of ethics derived from it. A German religion is to arise, linked to the belief in Wodan of our ancestors, which, in turn, is to be so 'refined' by the results of the modern theory of races and the teachings of the Darwinian theory of evolution that what remains will be Atheism, framed in high-sounding phrases. The German people, as the noblest and most favored of all races, as the highest manifestation of humanity, will have become its own god.

"Christianity will be done away with, according to the ideas of Nietzsche, as the great weakening and enervating influence. The only great person is he who has power and uses it. Sin, redemption, repentance, the greatest and most profound things that human thought tries to fathom, do not exist for this company of heartless bullies, whose members, with monocles in their left eyes and rattling sabres in their right hands, challenge the world in order to place the German heel upon its neck in 'ancient Roman fashion.'"

The Country Mill

The Disappearance of Small Grist Mills and the Bread Problem

Mr. Hoover is finding himself confronted by many difficulties. He cannot handle wheat until it gets into the market, and although he threatens to commandeer all surplus supplies of the farmer, that is certain to be an expensive operation. Just now he is after the millers, a few of whom have come under his ban as a warning to others. It has long been the contention of the wheat-growing farmers that there is a milling trust which has kept down the price of wheat and unduly increased that of flour. The farmers are now protected, and it is up to Mr. Hoover to make the millers come to terms.

One of the leading economists of the country is of the opinion that one of the great tragedies of our recent history is the disappearance of the small grist mill which used to supply the needs of almost every community It did good service in many ways—did not eliminate some of the best portions of wheat, furnished Graham bread if desired, left bran in the neighborhood where it was needed, etc. The country mill has departed along with McGuffey's Readers and the Barlow knife.

If Mr. Hoover can give us cheaper flour the bakers will do the rest, and if the war lasts long enough most of us will learn that bread made from "patent" flour is not so good as whole wheat bread.—From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Making the Home Attractive

How One Farmer Kept His Boy on the Farm

A drainage inspector in a Canadian province once visited a certain farmer and found him not only in possession of a good house, with modern, sanitary equipment, but he and his family were enjoying the occupation of the best rooms in the house. On being asked why he did not live in the kitchen like his neighbors, and why he looked so much after the comforts of his home, he replied that he wanted to keep his boy on the farm, and that he could not expect to do so if he did not provide him with home comforts equal to those enjoyed by people of equal means and rank of life in the city. There is more sound philosophy in the method of that farmer than is found between the covers of many text books on rural depopulation.—From Rural Planning and Development.

The Why of the Swagger Stick

The use of the swagger stick, much in evidence lately among the boys in khaki, has been misunderstood in the United States.

In Canada recruits at any time during the last three years have, in certain stages of their training, almost invariably carried these little canes when off duty, not through affectation or vanity, but simply because the use of them prevented the young soldiers from slipping their hands into their trouser pockets.

The finished soldier would not think of putting his hand in his pockets, but the soldier in the making is likely, unless constantly on his guard to be guilty of this breach of the rules.

The Canadian youths who jauntily and gayly swung swagger sticks at Valcartier, Quebec, and Aldershot, Nova Scotia, even one short year ago, have since become the heroes of Vimy Ridge and Hill No. 70.—Portsmouth Chronicle.

Football in Mesopotamia

"In the hottest phases games have been kept up as usual," writes Mr. Edmund Candler from Mesopotamia. "Early in June a football cup was played for at Samarra and produced a very full entry." The temperature in which these games have been played have been as high as 120 degrees in the shade. The mere thought of football in such weather makes one perspire. But we may imagine the physical quality of an army which takes cheerfully to football under such conditions.—Westminster Gazette.

Success Won With Sheep

What Can Be Attained by Raising Sheep in Western Canada

An excellent example of the success that can be attained in sheep raising in Western Canada is furnished by the case of Mr. Harry Goodwin, of Kimball, Alberta. Less than four years ago he invested the whole of his liquid capital, which amounted to $60, in sheep, securing eleven ewes for this amount. Today he has a large range flock and a thousand head of pure-bred Lincolns. In addition his returns this year from his flock and purebreds have amounted to $8,400.

Mr. Goodwin has shown great faith in the future of the sheep industry in the West, and has invested his money in sheep as fast as he earned it. His small flock of eleven quickly grew to one of a thousand head. Realizing that he could be of most benefit to himself and to the sheep industry by improving his flocks, he took up the breeding of purebred stock, choosing the Lincoln breed. Starting with a few, he later purchased the flock of Pat Buckley of Sweet Grass and Coutts. His purebred flock was further increased by the purchase of 600 rams from a well-known breeder in Ontario, so that he has now a flock of 1,000 pure bred Lincolns—the largest flock of these sheep in the West. He claims that from them he can show wool fourteen inches long, and feels satisfied that with them he is materially assisting to build up the sheep industry successfully in Southern Alberta.

More recently he purchased 265 head of ewes in the central part of the province, paying $18 each for them. Their average weight was 165 pounds. He has also purchased 160 head of lambs. By crossing these with his purebred Lincolns, Mr. Goodwin hopes to form the basis of one of the best grade flocks in the country. At the recent ram sale at Lethbridge, Alberta, he sold a number of his grade Lincoln rams at $25 each, purchasing more purebreds with the proceeds.

The Minister of Labor

From Railroad Telegrapher to Cabinet Minister Within a Year

The rise of Hon. Mr. Robertson from the ranks of labor to membership in the national cabinet is the most spectacular in the history of Canadian politics.

A year ago he was almost unknown beyond his own brotherhood of railway telegraphers, but Hon. Mr. Crothers found him and sent him upon a mission to Calgary, there to see what he could do in bringing to an end the deadlock between the Fernie miners and operators. At once he gained the confidence both of the men and the employers and succeeded in getting the parties to come to an agreement, thus ending a most disastrous situation.

The minister of labor was naturally well pleased with the success of his missioner and saw the possibilities of much more good work. So when the time came to appoint new senators, he brought forward the name of Mr. Robertson, thus Mr. Robertson became the first representative of labor in the upper chamber. He is also the youngest member of that body. Now he finds himself a cabinet minister and evidently with a great future before him "From railroad telegrapher to senator and then cabinet minister within a year" is something of a story. —Halifax Herald.

The Bacon Hog

Farmers are Advised to Raise the Type Acceptable to British

The economic value of the bacon hog on the British market is an important topic. According to Mr. Duncan Anderson, who has been talking to the public for many years on this topic, the farmers of Ontario began to change from the thick fat to the bacon type of hog about twenty years ago. During the next eight years as a result of that change, an export trade to England in bacon and ham was developed to the extent of fifteen million dollars a year. What is needed is that a clear knowledge of the situation be propagated among the farmers, so that the best type of bacon hog be produced, that the bacon be prepared and preserved in the way the British people like best.

A Stream With Many Names

Much confusion is caused in despatches from the front by the fact that the few little streams which meander through the country, south of Houthulst Forest change their names every mile or two, and, further, that there are French and Flemish versions of many of those names. Thus, the Broenbeek, which the French crossed at the outset, becomes the St. Jean stream a mile or two lower down. The French communique stuck to Broenbeek, but mentioned the village of St. Jean; Sir Douglas Haig referred to the St. Jansbeek (the Flemish form in which the village becomes St. Janshoek); one correspondent resolutely Anglo-Saxon, wrote of the St. John's Brook. The same stream, for the mile or two of its lower course, before joining the Yser Canal, is named the Maartye Vaart; while nearer its source, betaween Poelcappelle and the Forest, it is the Kortebeek. Its total length is about eight miles.

The World's Food Supply

Production, and distribution of labor, fertilizers, the weather and transportation are all determining factors in the world's food supply. There are 200,000,000 million bushels of old wheat in Australia from the last two crops—lack of transportation makes it unavailable.

Lack of labor was the cause of small crops this year and this is the most serious problem the farmer has to face. And in spite of everything the crop really depends on the weather.

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The Squire's Sweetheart

BY

KATHARINE TYNAN

WARD, LOCK & CO., LIMITED
London, Melbourne, and Toronto

(Continued.)

"You are Kate, then?" he said, coming a step nearer. "Damn it, I knew it all the time! Your face might be like a kitchen sieve; but there was the turn of your head, your walk, the color of your hair, your eyes, that were never afraid of anything."

Suddenly his mood changed.

"I was a fool to leave you Kate," he said, almost tenderly. "And it was a wicked shame that your bonny face should have been mishandled like that. Why couldn't it have happened to a plain woman? So it was you I saw one night at Silverdale? You were frightened when I tried to catch you. You fled. Kate would have stood up to me. Why were you afraid?"

"Because you are crueller than the grave, Harry Cooper. Because you are incapable of loving. Because—"

"Because you were in love with me, my girl," said Cooper, with a laugh which had a curious triumph in it. "You could not bear that I should look at you with loathing. I don't Kate. I might even get used to it in time. You were always trying to save my soul in the old days. That was the only fault I ever had to find with you. There are ways of curing a face like yours. I've read about them. New skin can be grafted. Why shouldn't we make a fresh start—eh, Kate? Dolly was mawkish after you. She always hated me. When I was not influencing her she looked at me as though I were a toad. It made me want to conquer her. And her fine, white-handed, delicately-spoken man, Meyrick, may have all the virtues, but he is not loved as a ruffian like me is loved. You know it, Kate. How good they were those days in Dublin long ago! I always hated Meyrick in those days. He asked me once at Silverdale if I had ever been in the Hussars when the regiment was stationed in Dublin. I lied, and I think he knew I lied. He looked at me with chill contempt. What does the like of him know of love?"

Kate Bartlett, or Kate Cooper, shrank back, while her eyes kept him off.

"Before you talk to me like that, Harry Cooper, I want you to answer me one question. What became of the woman for whom you left me?"

Her eyes searched his face with a dreadful anxiety which relaxed little by little.

"Alice Lysagth. She is dead. I did not kill her, but I might find it hard to prove that I did not."

"You are telling me the truth?"

He made a queer little sound which might have been a sigh.

"I have a feeling Kate, my woman, that I am near the end of my tether. I used to rattle off lies in plenty to you once. Now—it is God's truth. I did not kill her. She tried to kill me, after a scene! Good Lord, what scenes there were! Perhaps I might have killed her some day if she had not killed herself. How she nagged! I will tell you how it was——"

She lifted her head and listened.

"Is there time?"

"There is time enough for that. Listen, here is the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. We quarrelled. She was always quarrelling. She wrung it out of me that I had deceived her by a false marriage. We were appearing at several places along the coast. It was a slack season and not much money going. I could still put her in the hypnotic sleep, but she was always fighting; always opposing her will to mine. Jealous as the very devil because there was another woman before her.

"There'd been the devil to pay. She tried to stab me. I've got the mark of it here still. She hated this place. There was the devil in it, she said, and she smelt him all over the place; Old Michel Quenelle, I suppose, who was driven to hang himself in the woodshed by the misdeeds of that poor old devil, Margot.

"She went away from me after that attempt to murder me and took up her lodgings at the Chateau du Bois. It was late in the year. We'd been driven back here by the cold rains and the emptiness of the places. Old Hebert came to me one day with a white face. He was the man who had the Marine before Dufour. He was soaked in absinthe. Madame was lying dead on her bed with a knife sticking between her ribs. What was he to do? He would be ruined in his business. Next year's summer visitors would pass him by. And he had invested every penny he possessed in the Hotel and the Chateau.

"It occurred to me that the matter might be uncomfortably awkward for me, worse for me than for Hebert. I had not much time to decide. The end of it was we buried her in the wood of the Chateau, Hebert and I by night, while the village was asleep. I took a look at the place the other day. No one would guess it had ever been disturbed. There is a little forest of undergrowth above it. I crossed to England the next morning, with the key of Les Peupliers in my pocket. The place was my own to escape to when other doors were closed against me. No one saw my going. We were nothing to trouble about, she and I, in a place where people were always coming and going. That is the whole story."

Again she listened.

"You had better be going," she said.

"If you will come with me. I do not think I am at the end of my tether—yet. I have a good bit of money left. My sister supplied me well. Old Draper is as rich as a Jew and they have no children. Minnie thinks the sun shines out of me. If I had reached the end of my tether I should lock the gates and see if the hook that did for Michel Quenelle would bear my weight. Will you come, Kate?"

She trembled. Then looked up at him.

"For all you've done to me, and to other women, Harry Cooper," she said, "I love you still. For all your badness I love you still. I've been afraid to bring the police on you, or I'd never have let you carry off my Dolly. If harm had threatened her I'd have killed you first and then myself. Night and day I've carried this in my breast."

She took out a little revolver, a toy to look at but a deadly one, and held it in the palm of her hand. He took it very gently and laid it down on the table.

"There's no need for the like of that between you and me, Kate," he said. "Come along! There's nothing they can extradite me for."

"You'll torture me again as you did before," she said.

"I swear I won't. You were always a pious woman, Kate," he said, almost wistfully. "Your angels were asleep when you married me. After that—they were awake again. I never had the whole of you. Your soul was out of my reach."

She held out her hand to him.

"I will go with you," she said. "After all I am your wife."

He did not kiss her. She noticed even at that moment that he did not kiss her.

"When we get away far enough," he said, "you shall go into a hospital and have that poor face of yours mended. I've heard there are great surgeons in Vienna. You'd better cover it up, and avoid too much notice when travelling. They'd track us all across Europe by your face."

She turned about and went upstairs. A chill had fallen over her first exaltation, but the woman's instinct of self-sacrifice came to fill its place. Her poor face! After all it was no wonder he did not look at it. And when all was said and done she was glad to go with him. It was her duty to be with him as his wedded wife.

(To Be Continued.)

German Treachery

Some Plain Speaking Indulged in by New York Ambassadors

Some plain speaking was heard at the Authors Club on the occasion of a dinner given to ex-Ambassador Gerard. After he had told the story of his four years' stay in Germany, he dwelt upon the dangers to which people of this country are exposed by treacherous German-Americans who have been our daily associates and have made their fortunes among us.

Dr. van Dyke, formerly minister to the Netherlands, produced one of the Lusitania medals, bearing the announcement that the vessel was "Sunk on May 5, 1915," when she was not actually destroyed until May 7, 1915! This proves that "the date of the damnable act was absolutely fixed in advance"—for the doomed steamship was delayed at her New York wharf for two days longer than expected. The medals were printed in advance of the crime! Dr. van Dyke concluded:

"Ask me to talk peace with a people like that! I say, 'No, by God!' They are pirates, barbarians, ruffians, with whom we cannot speak."

Commissioner Strauss began his talk with a reference to the calamity at Baltimore by which several million dollars worth of food for the American army in France was destroyed, and shouted, "Hang the villians!" He went much further, for he demanded the execution of "every man in this country who is not 100 per cent. with us in this war!" Shooting, he insisted, is too honorable a death for spies and traitors. "If we lose this war," concluded Mr. Strauss, "we lose everything. The American revolution will have been fought for nothing; the federal cause will have triumphed over disloyalty in the salvation of a republic sacrificed to a nation of barbarians! We must win, if it takes the last man and the last dollar!" The entire gathering rose and cheered tumultuously.

While on this subject, notice should be taken of the statement of Sir Richard Cooper in the house of commons that undiscovered spies in Britain are still able to acquaint commanders of submarines of sailings form English ports; he admits many vessels have disappeared of which no record exists,—because they were "sunk without trace!"

This is appalling; but it corroborates the reports of an American negro, sole survivor of those unfortunates taken upon the deck of a German submarine and, after being jeered and taunted, drowned by the submergence of the craft!

The Home Secretary, Sir George Cave, added that the most dangerous spies were not German subjects.—Julius Chambers, in Brooklyn Eagle.

"It takes a clever man to be dishonest."

"Yes, and the man who is clever enough to be a crook and escape jail is clever enough not to have to be one."—Detroit Free Press.

Saving Coal

Output of Artificial Ice Plants in U.S. to Be Curtailed

A great harvest of natural ice is proposed by the United States fuel administration as a means of saving coal this winter. Fifteen million tons of coal are used annually in American ice factories and refrigerating plants. The winter season manufactures each year, without expense to man, billions of tons of ice. Most of this is wasted. Every ton of natural ice which is harvested will take the place of a ton of artificial ice and will save 500 pounds of coal.

Dr. Garfield, fuel administrator, will take up with the ice companies plans for cutting and storing greater amounts of natural ice this winter than ever before. In addition every householder, storekeeper and farmer who can obtain ice from nearby rivers and ponds, and store it for use next summer, will be urged to do so.

The organization of the 5000 ice making plants of the country along lines of fuel economy is receiving the attention of the fuel administration. If this industry were concentrated in one third of these plants the coal saving would be enormous. The consolidation of refrigerating establishments would give a like result. It is estimated that in New Orleans alone such reorganization would save 100 tons of coal a day or 36,000 tons each year.

A Real Prayer

"Do the soldiers at the front ever pray?" The question was asked by a preacher at a ministers' meeting in a Canadian city. This is the story a returned army chaplain told in reply:

"One of the boys had been given dispatches to carry over a road exposed to the enemy fire. He stood by his motorcycle ready to start. He knew well the danger he must ride through, the slim chance of escape. Looking ahead and unheeding bystanders, he exclaimed, 'O God, I don't give a damn for myself, but for England's sake help me through.'"

A real prayer. The spirit of it is the spirit that must inspire every man who gets a clear vision of what this war means.—From the Chicago Evening Post.

"The man who gives in when he is wrong," said the street orator, "is a wise man, but he who gives in when he is right, is——"

"Married!" said a meek voice in the crowd.—Milestones.

Thrift is Not Merely Saving

Many Things That Go to Make Up Real Thrift

Nearly every parent in the country at some time in his life decided to teach his children to be thrifty. He purchases a small bank and they are taught to save their pennies. I can see that cast iron pig now, standing upon the mantel in our old home, ready and willing to eat every nickel and every penny that came my way. I hated that pig, for, whenever a penny, or a nickel or a dime came my way, why the pig got it and so far as I can remember now that was the last of it.

I wonder if this is not a mistake, and I wonder if there are not other things that go to make up real thrift fully as much as the habit of saving. True it is we should save. James J. Hill has said, "The man who can not save can not succeed." Yet it seems to me that we should teach our boys that one who does not work will have nothing to save, and that a person who does not plan for that work will have no work to do from which he may derive a profit. I believe that Mr. S. W. Strauss, president of the American Society of Thrift, has hit the nail squarely on the head when he said, "Thrift means plan, it means self control, it means foresight, it means prudence, it means sane and legitimate self confidence, it means all that makes for character."—E. B. House.

When the War Will End

Absolute knowledge have I none, but my aunt's washerwoman's son heard a policeman on his beat say to a laborer on the street that he had a letter, just last week, written in the finest Greek from a Chinese coolie in Timbuctoo, who said the negroes in Cuba knew of a colored man in Texas town who got it from a circus clown that a man in Klondyke heard the news from a gang of South American Jews, about somebody in Borneo who heard of a man who claimed to know of a swell society dame whose mother-in-law will undertake to prove that her seventh husband's sister's niece has stated in a printed piece that she has a son who has a friend who knows just when the war will end.—Ex.

When to Be Used

School Janitor—I found the "Not to be used except in case of fire placard those boys stole out of the corridor, sir.

Head Master—Where?

School Janitor—They had nailed it over the coal bunker, sir.—Tit-Bits.

The Brightest Star

Sirius Is Four Hundred Times Size of Our Sun

Sirius, which astronomers say is the brightest star, is estimated to be in round numbers, seventy billion miles distant—that is seventy followed by twelve noughts. It is called a fixed star, but it moves about an inch a century. Yet that movement, so microscopical as seen from the earth, to be visible at all must represent a movement or speed of 1,900,000 miles a day.

If the sky is clear, look for Sirius tonight, and think that the light by which you see it left the star nearly thirty years ago, yet light travels 186,000 miles a second, and takes under eight minutes to pass from sun to earth.

Compared with Sirius the sun is a mere flicker, a candle to an arc light.

If the two were to exchange places in the universe the sun would almost pop out of sight altogether, being barely visible to the naked eye, a star of the sixth magnitude. But this earth and all its boasted power and wealth would be shriveled up just like a bit of tow in a blast furnace, for Sirius, according to astronomical calculations, would fill all space represented by the orbit of the earth, being equal to four hundred suns.

Chemically considered, skim milk contains almost all of the elements necessary for the support of life and the rebuilding of the tissues. Young animals will use it to great advantage in connection with other foods.

Incendiary Bullets

Used by Aviators for Attacking Observation Balloons

A new form of bullet—known as an incendiary bullet—is being used in Flanders. The bullets are fired from machine guns usually, the cartridges being like rifle cartridges in calibre and appearance, and arranged in suitable strips for the automatic feeding of the weapon.

The only difference is that the cartridges carry hollow bullets, which are filled with a slow-burning chemical compound. When the bullets are discharged the explosion of the firing charge sets fire to the chemical mixture.

Such bullets are used by aviators for attacking the observation balloons that direct the fire of the enemy's artillery—these ballons being stationed ordinarily about four miles behind the first line of trenches.

A single hit will usually destroy a balloon, for the bullet penetrating the envelope, sets instant fire to the hydrogen gas inside. The observers have barely time to avail themselves of their parachutes, and thus to make their escape, by a drop of 1,000 feet perhaps.

Children at home hear and understand more than parents realize, The Moundridge Journal believes. The teacher of a Sunday school class recently asked:

"What is the most wonderful thing a man ever made?"

A little girl replied, "A living for a family."—Kansas City Star.

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ROAD TO VICTORY AND TO PEACE BY WAY OF THE WESTERN FRONT

THE PAN-GERMAN IDEA MUST BE WIPED OUT

The Only Means By Which Power May Be Withheld From Those Who Abuse It is for Free Peoples to Concentrate their Military Strength Against the Common Enemy

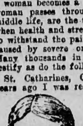
The world's faith in the democratic idea, as opposed to the Pan-German idea, is the causeway over which the armies of the grand allience are marching to sure and certain victory. There can be no enduring peace, no lasting foundations on which to rear the temple of human liberty, secure against the invasion of armed despotism, save through the extirpation of Pan-Germanism.

The Pan-German idea must be wiped out. There can be no satisfactory peace while a single Prussian war-lord remains to rattle a sabre in a Teuton scabbard.

"Fatuous as the dreamers of Russia," says President Wilson, "are those who believe that the free industry and enterprise of the world can continue if the Pan-German plan is achieved and the German power fastened upon the world."

The antidote to war is to deprive autocracy of its military strength. For power, as President Wilson rightly affirms, "canot be used with concentrated force against free peoples if it is to be used by free peoples." The only means by which power may be withheld from those who abuse it is for free peoples to concentrate their military strength against the common enemy of freedom. "A single front, a single army, a single nation"—that, in the opinion of the French prime minister is the only effective plan of campaign in fighting the German military machine. What the allied troops have accomplished in the past three years, Russia included, is a part of that glorious record of the war which nothing can dim. But the potential value of a colossal allied military machine, operating as a single unit, compact of fighting energy, is greater than the past achievements of the several allied nations, great as these undoubtedly have been. We have reached the climax of the modern evolution of war. It is seen in the stupendous demands upon the resources of the nations, in the large proportion of numbers to population of the men engaged, and in the changes which the war is making in the social organism. All this is being borne by the allied peoples that the German idea of a military autocracy shall not prevail in the world. The German policy of "blood and iron" must be met with blood and iron. When peace comes the divergence of ideals that separates the central powers form western European civilization must no longer exist.

The Pan-German idea must be wiped out. All the resources of the English-speaking world must be consecrated to this high purpose so long as the German menace remains to cast its sinister shadows over Europe. It has been said of President Wilson that he believes the Sermon on the Mount to be the ultimate constitution of mankind. Certain it is that a real democracy means service to humanity. So long as the German people offer incense before the shrine of Pan-Germanism there can be no halt to the military activities of the democratic nations-in-arms. The western front is the road to victory and to peace, and to that new world in which, to use the words of Mr. Lloyd George, "every weapon in the armories of Europe will be a sword of justice."—Toronto Globe.



MOTHERS OF CANADA PREPARE FOR TROUBLE

When a girl becomes a woman, when a woman becomes a mother, and when a woman passes through the changes of middle life, are the three periods of life when health and strength are most needed to withstand the pain and distress often caused by severe organic disturbances. Many thousands in this section would testify as do the following:

St. Catharines, Ont.—"Over forty years ago I was restored to health by taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It was after medicine and doctors had failed to help me or give relief. I had, through overwork, become all run-down in health. I was weak and finally became a nervous wreck. The 'Prescription' was recommended to me, and at the time I started to take it I had not been able to do anything for over a year. I took the "Favorite Prescription' and the 'Golden Medical Discovery' so well. It took several bottles, but I was completely restored to good health and since that time when I have felt the need of these medicines I have taken them and always with perfect satisfaction."—MRS. WM. BAKER, 33 Page St.

Stratford, Ont.—I was all run-down, weak, nervous. I also suffered with severe pains through my back. I was very miserable when a friend advised me to try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and one bottle seemed to give renewed strength. It stopped the pain in my back, also helped my nervous condition. It is surely a good tonic for women.—MRS. FLORENCE CULLUM, 100 Milton St.

The True Battle Front

It Is, Says General Smuts, in the Soul of the Nation Itself

I have noticed that there is a sense in which people in this country do not know what we are fighting about. It is as if there was an idea that we are fighting in a mist or a fog, and we do not know where we are going and by what methods we propose to get to the end. All those uncertainties should be removed, and can be removed.

I am afraid we are too often dominated by the purely military aspects of this war. The military aspect is important, but it is not all-important.

The battle front is not merely in France or in Flanders; it is here in this country also. You who are sitting here, and the men and women and children of the country who do not belong to the army, can take their places by their comrades' side and join in the fighting—in the direction of war savings, and many other directions, by contributing service, labor, effort of every kind.

I will go even further and say the battle front is not merely in France and Flanders, not merely on sea or land, but the true battle front of this war is in the soul of the nation.—From a Speech by Lt.-Gen. Smuts.

The British Fighting Men

Major George W. Crile, director of American Base Hospital No. 4, in France, who has returned from six months' service at the front, paid a tribute to the British fighting man.

"I have seen him in the training camp," he said. "I have seen him in the trenches, I have seen him wounded, I have seen him suffer, I have seen him die, but I have yet to hear him utter one word of regret or of complaint."

"The war may be won, the war may be lost," he said, "but I cannot conceive of the British quitting Flanders without victory."—New York World.

The One Chance to Win

The Necessity for Complete Unity of Purpose and Action in the Allied Cause

Confession is good for the soul. It may be, as Mr. Lloyd George says, that his remarkable speech at Paris will give temporary encouragement to the enemy; even so his "brutal frankness" is worth while. It should convince all the allied governments of the weight of the burden laid upon them and the need of unty in bearing it. Divided counsels are to blame for most of the disasters which have prolonged the war. The British prime minister reviews these without mincing words. Everywhere the allies have been "too late." They did not rescue Serbia in time; they allowed Rumania to be overrun; they consulted "national and professional traditions, questions of prestige and susceptibilities," rather than the general good. The climax of this lack of co-operation came in the disaster to Italy. Mr. Lloyd George sees in this a final chance to save the alliance—a chance which he had begun to fear was lost. His admission that he was ready to resign is a startling commentary upon the danger of an allied collapse. "I had arrived at the conclusion," he announces, "that if nothing was changed I could no longer accept the responsibility for the direction of the war condemned to disaster from lack of unity.' If his words have due weight with his countrymen he will not have to heed this counsel of despair. But they and we, and all engaged in the war must wake up before it is too late.

Grave as the situation is, there is no occasion to lose hope. Mr. George himself still has faith in "the final triumph of the cause of the allies." Even with Russia no longer able to help they can win if they set their minds to it. They are superior in man power and in financial resources; they have the control of the sea. The better strategic position of the Teutonic allies, who hold a compact territory which may quickly be defended on any front, should not in the end outweigh these advantages. But no advantages will avail unless they are fully used. Here is where Germany has beaten the allies at every turn. She has had the mastery of the nations in league with her. Germany, Austria, Bulgarian or Turkish, there has been in effect what M. Painleve bids the allies achieve—"a single front, a single army, a single nation." Free and independent peoples would not, they need not, submit to a tyranny like this. But they must submit to discipline. They must subordinate every selfish consideration to the general good. They must sacrifice individual enterprise to a united effort to win. The lesson of these three years of war is plain, and it is futile for us to ignore it.

Mr. George regrets the necessity of creating the new Inter-Ally War Council without consulting the United States. But there should be no hesitation on the part of the United States in joining it. American troops are at the front. As they increase in numbers they will play a more and more important part in military operations. American warships are a part of the allied fleets, and here too the fullest harmony of action is essential. The western front is now our front and the waters of the North sea and the Mediterranean are bulwarks of our defense. Were we to stand apart at such a crisis we could not shift the blame if the one thing needful to win the war were withheld. Mr. George speaks to us no less than to his own countrymen.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Economy in Food

Elimination of Waste Is a Patriotic Duty Incumbent on Everybody

The food controller is well aware that in many homes of the Dominion very considerable economies in food have been effected voluntarily since the war began. In thousands of other homes high prices of food have compelled the utmost economy in selection and in apportionment to the various members of the family. The food controller aims that as far as possible, there should be sufficient and suitable food for the people of Canada at prices which are no higher than are absolutely necessary under present conditions of supply and cost of production.

Seventy per cent. of the people of Canada are as thrifty and careful as any in the world. They consume but little or no more than is necessary to maintain their physical strength. The food controller does not ask these people to reduce their consumption below the amount necessary to maintain their efficiency, but he does ask them to substitute other foods, as far as possible, for wheat, beef and bacon which are needed by the soldiers overseas. There is still a considerable minority of the people of Canada who can and should reduce their consumption of food by simpler living. Substitution may involve some sacrifice but surely the men at the front are deserving that such sacrifice should be made. Elimination of waste is a patriotic service in which the most humble and the most prosperous can contribute. It is no exaggeration to say that every ounce of waste is a contribution towards starvation.

Essen's Turn Is Coming

Essen is not a summer resort or a watering place. It is one huge arsenal, and its destruction or serious injury would have high military value. That is the sort of a place that the English and French aviators aim for. If Essen has not been seriously injured, its time is coming. America is building 22,500 aeroplanes, and when they go over German cities in fleets of 100 or 500 they will drop enough bombs to wipe out a town. In the course of a few months Essen's activities will be interrupted.—Philadelphia Record.

Germany Has a New Poison Gas

Another Devilish Device Invented by the Huns

Germany has a new gas, according to advices from Paris. It is a bit more devilish than any of its predecessors because it is more insidious. Gas masks are small protection against it, because it penetrates the clothing and sets up an irritation in any spot on which the skin has been rubbed or broken. Then it spreads.

The new gas is delivered either from hose, in the old fashion, or from bursting shells, in the new. It cannot be detected by the sense of smell and often an hour or more passes before the unfortunates discover they have been "gassed." The subsequent treatment is rendered more difficult by the fact that the methods which experience has shown are best adapted to the asphyxiating gas, are positively dangerous with the "sudfur d'ethyle dichtore," which is the new form. Yet it is often difficult to distinguish between the sufferers from the two forms.

With the ingenuity that distinguishes them, the Germans use both gases in the same sector. The new gas directly attacks the mucous membranes.

"In the autopsy we are often able to peel off the mucous membrane as one would an old glove," said one surgeon. "Sometimes it breaks and curls up like the shingles on an old roof."

The gas clings to the clothing, so that subsequent wearers may be attacked if it is not thoroughly cleansed. The nature of the new weapon may be indicated by some of the directions given to army surgeons for treating those injured by it:

"Strip them at once if possible and bathe in a solution of soapy water. This should be done at the dressing stations, if possible."

U. S. Fighting for Itself

German Program for World Expansion Embrased Western Hemisphere

Harry Lauder, who has put off the motley of the clown to take up the task of rousing American enthusiasm for the war to which he gave the life of his only son, ends one of the speeches thus:

"America will know all about the war when the first convoy brings back the men who will never see again, the men who will never walk again, the men who will never speak again. That's when America will realize what she's up against.

"Don't think you're coming to fight for Britain, for France, for Belgium. You're coming to fight for yourselves, by God!"

In some respects President Wilson's fine phrase about fighting to make the world safe for democracy was an unfortunate one. It gave to our participation in the war a certain abstract and purely sentimental quality that has afforded the pacifists plausible reasons for contending that we have no business in the struggle at all. But the European war was and is a matter of very serious domestic concern to us even though its cannon roar 3,000 miles away from our nearest frontier.

The German program for world expansion has never failed to comprehend the establishment of German power in this hemisphere. Our more eminent public men with a knowledge of international affairs have long recognized this fact. Dewey discovered it even before the battle of Manila Bay, and had his knowledge confirmed by the actions of Admiral von Diederichs at that time. Roosevelt blocked one manifestation of it by a timely order to the South Atlantic fleet. Ambassador Gerard had to listen to its avowal from the highest German source when the kaiser arrogantly declared to him, "I shall brook no nonsense from the United States after this war." Von Tirpitz and other prominent figures in German official circles have not hesitated to declare the use of the captured British fleet against the United States a part of their program in the event of German victory.—New York Sun.

Germany's Coal Problem

Extraordinary Measures Taken to Conserve Supply of Coal

Those who apprehend a comparative scarcity of coal in England during the coming winter may console themselves by reflecting upon the grave anxiety prevailing in Germany, where the weather is much colder. At Leipsig schools are to be amalgamated in order that one stove may suffice for several seats of learning. At Munich it has been forbidden, under penalty of a year's imprisonment, to use either coke or coal for the heating of a private apartment. In Berlin it has been decided not to heat the churches this winter; and the citizens of the capital are also being exhorted by the economists to keep themselves warm by stopping up the cracks of the windows and doors. There is no felt available for the purpose, but they are told that old newspapers will do as well.—Westminster Gazette.

Let No Strangers in

Those women in Canada who have been hearing rumors that their preserves will be commandeered by the food controller will find, perhaps the counterpart in the following story from St. Louis. A couple travelling in a black touring car represented themselves as having been sent by the government to obtain a list of all the canned goods and preserves in the city. These they checked carefully. The housewives were then informed that they had a greater quantity on hand than the government allowed. They loaded the surplus into the automobile, ostensibly for the use of the men in the army.

The department of agriculture took immediate steps to get after the thieves and to quiet any such rumors.

FOOD SHORTAGE IN GERMANY DAILY BECOMES MORE MENACING

SENDING CONSCRIPTS ABROAD FOR NOURISHMENT

Leading Medical Men of Germany Frankly State That Continued Malnutrition Will Mean the Elimination of the Weakest, and Hunger is Second to Military Service as Cause of Death

New developments of a highly interesting character affecting Germany's food supplies are contained in information obtained in London.

The submarine is now the best fed of the whole German service, in order to attract men to it. But, at the same time, it is Germany's intention to do most of the submarine recruiting among the men in its merchant service, indicating a high mortality in undersea work and the necessity of saving regular naval officers and men for the high seas fleet. The testimony of German submarine survivors has recently fully confirmed this fact.

It is planned to send five per cent. of the German foodstuffs to Denmark and Sweden. This amount, it is stated, is being withdrawn from persons in the occupied territories, for it is considered a vitally necessary propaganda that Germany should be able to make the pretence of sending food outside.

To help counterbalance this exportation, it is known that in recent months Germany has been sending a considerable number of its conscripts into neutral countries to fatten up, preliminary to active service, much as she formerly encouraged a heavy augmentation of railroad crews going into Holland for food, until restrictions were placed upon such traffic by the Dutch.

The shortage of food in many big manufacturing centres has led to the return home of highly-skilled Dutch and Scandinavian workmen, despite the high wages offered. Others periodically go home to put in a few weeks on better rations, returning again for the higher wages.

The latest food statistics from Germany, which cover the period from August to the present, indicate that new flour was placed on the market in Berlin during August, whereas a year ago it was not done until November. This is imperative because of the shortness of the potato crop in some sections. Seven pounds weekly is the flour ration now, as compared with ten last year.

There has been a heavy increase in the price of condensed milk throughout Germany since August, when it was half a mark (twelve cents) a tin, compared with one mark (about seventeen cents) now.

The milk increase in Bavaria recently has been from 20 to 60 per cent., and in non-Bavarian towns of more than 20,000 inhabitants from 24 to 85 per cent. and government experts are trying to develop a dry milk industry as a means of equalizing the supplies throughout the country.

A dearth of fodder is the most dangerous aspect of the food situation for Germany, which is trying to maintain large quantities of live stock. The ration of 250 grammes is now reduced to 200 and 150 in places.

Germany's leading medical men now are more frank than ever in stating that the malnutrition, if continued long, will mean the elimination of the weakest, and they explair that night blindness is a disease now spreading in the fatherland, just as it did in the wake of famine in the early periods of history. Neutral doctors testify to an increase in cases of perforation of the intestines as the result of lack of food.

A report just issued by insurance companies declares that malnutrition is only second to military service as the cause of death. According to their statistics for the years 1916 and 1917, Munich had 8,409 births and 12,418 deaths, compared with the previous years, 1913-1914 of 12,989 births and 9,740 deaths.

Bulgaria's Bribe

Cynical Statement of Bulgaria's Motive in Joining Hun Compact

A cynical statement of Bulgaria's motive in joining Germany is given by a representative of the Bulgarian semi-official press in the Neue Zurcher Zeitung. It runs:

"We went into the war after getting definite assurances that our rights should be attended to in case of victory. We have in our diplomatic portfolio certain very valuable agreements without which we should not have made war; otherwise we could have given the war a very different turn.

"What Germany's war aims are does not concern us a jot, but our concern is that Germany will not agree to any alteration in our present frontier to the advantage of Turkey. Constantinople should remember her proper sphere of expansion is in Asia, not in our direction. What Turkey has done calls for no gratitude from us. We want to keep the whole of the Dobrudja and on the south Macedonia, including the towns of Kavalla, Seres and Drama, which we promised to restore, it is true, but to Constantinople, not to Venizelos."

American Woman Aids Great Britain

Conceals Documents While Austrians Search Steamer in Mediterranean

The story of how an American woman's action saved important papers when the vessel on which they were being carried to Malta was held up by an Austrian submarine, was told by Captain Stanley Wilson, who was carrying the despatches, and who, himself, was taken prisoner by the Austrians and only recently released.

Captain Wilson told the military court which is investigating his capture that he threw one bag overboard, but that to his horror it did not sink as he had supposed it would. At this juncture he was approached by an American woman, travelling on the steamer, who offered to take charge of the other bags, saying she wished to do something for England.

"It was a great responsibility," said Captain Wilson, "but I took it, and my action was justified, as the bags reached London."

The bags were hidden by the American woman until the Austrians had concluded their search of the steamer.

The Best Men Are Not in Politics

Prof. George W. Wrong Tells Women's Canadian Club

Prof. George W. Wrong addressed the Women's Canadian Club in Toronto on "Fifty Years Before Confederation."

Prof. Wrong spoke first of all, of the difficulties that confronted our forefathers of fifty years ago when they undertook to bring together in this great federal union provinces so widely separated as Nova Scotia on the Atlantic coast and British Columbia on the Pacific coast, provinces which had nothing in common excepting their allegiance to the British empire. Not only where Canada has succeeded but also where she had failed in use of the opportunities which have come to her since confederation was pointed out by the speaker.

Speaking generally, he said, the best men do not now go into politics. Other fascinating possibilities have had the effect of withdrawing from public life the men most capable of being leaders. Unless we can shake off that absorption in material things to the extent of getting our best men to go into parliament, we shall continue to be a badly misgoverned country. Our very prosperity has, in some measure, been our undoing.

The speaker said there was a tendency, he knew, to idealize the things that happened, and the people that lived fifty or a hundred years ago, but expressed the conviction that there really had been a decline in some respects in public virtue in the past fifty years and a discouraging increase of materialism in the country. The reason for this he found in the fact that fifty years ago politics offered to a man the best career to which he could look forward. Since then other opportunities had appeared, and the entrancing and absorbing possibility of making great fortunes.

A strong plea was made for women to hold themselves aloof from party politics and stand for the great public questions.

A Fake Revolution

The German leaders believe that if they can hold on long enough anything may happen to help them. They are gambling for the big stake of disorganization among their foes, and this fake revolution, which asks us to believe that Germany has been changed from a ruthless and blood-stained autocracy into a democracy overflowing with the milk of human kindness, is but one of the cards in the game. The point to bear in mind is that Germany's foes cannot be disorganized unless they disorganize themselves.—Montreal Herald.

Loss of Life by Fire

In the four years, 1912-15, seven hundred and eighty-nine people were burned to death in Canada and 78 per cent. of those were women and children. Over 350 lives were lost in burning buildings, and it is significant that most of these deaths occurred in dwellings. As might be expected, the majority of the fires was caused by criminal carelessness. This is especially true in regard to the kindling of fires with kerosene and gasolene, and permitting children to play with matches. Such disregard of the safety of human life constitutes a forcible indictment of the entire Canadian attitude towards the danger of fire.

She Didn't Care

"It has been decided," said the Pilgrim Father, severely, "to take you down to the river and tie you to the ducking stool."

"I don't care," replied the scold. "I have a perfect dream of a bathing suit."—Washington Star.

COPENHAGEN CHEWING TOBACCO

Simply Place It In The Mouth Between Lower Lip and Gum.

This is the way to get all the flavor and satisfaction out of every pinch of Copenhagen Chewing Tobacco.

You see, "Copenhagen" is made of the best, old, high flavored leaf tobacco.

The snuff process—by which the leaf tobacco is converted into tiny grains, and scientifically prepared — retains all the good of the tobacco.

Those who are trying "Copenhagen" for the first time, should remember to use only a small quantity, and to place the pinch in the mouth between the lower lip and the gum, without any attempt at chewing it.

"It's the most economical chew".

The Great Need Is More Swine, Says Mr. Hanna

Europe Short 32,000,000 Hogs and It Is Duty of Canada and U. S. to Make Up Shortage

That Europe is short 32,000,000 hogs was the declaration made by Hon. W. J. Hanna at a meeting of farmers and district representatives in Toronto recently.

"The total hog supply of Canada today," said Mr. Hanna, "is but 3,500,000 hogs, and this means that ten times the supply today is short for the use of the allies at the front."

At this rate the supply of hogs would be depleted at a rapid rate and "it means the final extermination of the hog before this war ends," said he. "The figures for the United States show that the supply today is 40 per cent. short of what it was a year ago."

At Washington the best hog experts had committed themselves not only to make up this ten per cent. shortage but to raise 15 per cent more. "Every state has been asked to commit itself to the limit," said Mr. Hanna, "not as a patriotic duty, but as profitable business.

"Let every man who can spare two hours a day go at it. Get your women folks to raise hogs."

He promised that the packers and distributors would be regulated so that the producers would get a fair share of the price that the consumer paid.

He quoted a telegram from Lord Khondda which stated that the price of bacon is rising in England and for a much inferior quality.

C. F. Bailey, assistant deputy minister of agriculture, pointed out that if the 175,000 farmers of Ontario would keep an extra sow, the number of hogs would be increased by 1,000,000.

J. D. McGregor of Brandon, was of the opinion that the raising of hogs in Canada would be an important factor in the winning of the war. There was nothing that Canada could produce that could be transported in such compact form. Difficulties in securing feed, he stated, would be overcome shortly by the establishment of a feed organization, the duty of which would be to assist farmers in securing grain for feed. He advocated the establishment of a similar organization which would keep a record of labor available. Men were scurrying to the farms these days and claiming exemption. This labor should be registered and organized in order that farmers might secure help when needed. The matter, he declared, was receiving the attention of the food controller's office. If packing house prices were properly regulated, he concluded, the market would be stable.

Hon. George Brown, ex-governor of Saskatchewan, stated that farmers of the east were themselves largely responsible for the scarcity of feed. In former years when barley could be secured at prices ranging from 23c to 50c a bushel Ontario farmers bought corn in the United States market instead. Western farmers could not depend on the market in the east. Wheat at $2.20 a bushel could be fed at a profit in conjunction with other grains when hogs sold at $14 a hundredweight. Despite an embargo millions of bushels of screenings were being sold across the line. The Western grain dealer was securing $28 to $30 a ton for this feed. In Ontario he declared, there were too many men engaged in the distribution of food. In Toronto alone, he estimated that there were between 2,000 and 3,000 commercial travellers whose energies might be better expended in production.

Prof. G. E. Day of the Ontario Agricultural College pointed out that no way of handling garbage of cities and towns was so profitable as feeding it to hogs. He favored the proposal for greater hog production, and suggested that an important part of the feed was available in the form of garbage in the towns.

Airman's Big Pay

Testers of New Flying Machines Rewarded for Dangerous Work

Big fortunes have been made by the airmen who test new aeroplanes, says London Tit-Bits. There have been instances where a single aviator has drawn a check for 500 pounds for a week's work.

It is seldom that these highly trained men get less than 100 pounds a week, for they usually receive 25 pounds for every trial trip they make. They are retained and paid by private firms on government contracts, and from the nature of the risks they run their reward is not extravagant.

Every time they go up in a new machine—even though it has passed the severe factory tests—the expert fliers take their lives in their hands, and more than one has come to grief owing to some structural defect in the machine that could not be detected until the strain of flying brought it to light.

A Promise Fulfilled

When Lloyd George was minister of munitions, he promised that if it were necessary the allies should be provided with guns till they touched one another from the North sea to Switzerland. That standard seems to have been nearly reached. The heavy casualties of the British in the early part of the war were due to lack of artillery to reply to the Germans. Now the British have the artillery and the Germans have the casualties. They have been outmatched in guns for a year and a half.—Philadelphia Record.

"I find this man guilty of larceny and sentence him——"

"Kleptomania, your honor. A case for a doctor, not a judge."

"Very good. I'm a doctor of laws and I'll prescribe about two years."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

MAKING USE OF STRAW

Livestock, if Given Access to Straw-pile, Will Rot Large Amount

That there is a very great waste of valuable material in the burning of straw no one will deny, but that the straw may be profitably utilized only a comparatively few on the prairies apparently realized as is evidenced by the red sky on autumn evenings due to the large number of burning of straw piles.

There are straw burners adapted for the use of straw as a fuel, but those thus far put on the market have not been an unqualified success. There is also much being said from time to time of the value of straw in the manufacture of briquettes for fuel purposes, but this has not yet come to a very practical conclusion. There is left the old and time honored use of returning it to the land for the enriching of the soil which has proved satisfactory and profitable again and again in experiments carried on at various Dominion Experimental Stations on the prairies.

In countries of much moisture, the straw might be spread on the land and ploughed under, but to plough under any appreciable quantity of straw in such a dry climate as is found in the West would mean the loss of the crop the following season and perhaps of two seasons, because there is not sufficient moisture in the soil to rot the straw in one year and the unrotted straw leaves the soil so open that the soil itself dries out more than it otherwise would. The straw must be rotted before it is applied to the land.

The most satisfactory means of rotting the straw quickly is live stock. If cattle and horses are allowed free access to straw piles during the day throughout the winter a few head will trample down a large pile. In doing so they tramp with it large quantities of snow and their own waste products for the land and putting the straw into shape to be more easily rotted.

In the spring the edges should be gathered toward the centre till the trampled pile is not less than four feet deep and if left in this condition all summer is in splendid shape in the fall to spread on the land that is to season. The shaping of the pile can be done in the spring before work can be begun on the land and the spreading on the land can be done in the fall after the land is too much frozen to allow of any cultivation, thus allowing low wages for the doing of the work.

In so treating the straw it gives out a considerable feeding value. Wheat straw alone possesses little feed value but the average wheat straw pile contains much that is not pure straw that has a fair feed value and stock given plenty of water and shelter and one good meal at night thrive well by having access to a straw pile during the day.

The foregoing applies to wheat straw but it applies to a much greater degree to oat and barley straw.

The value of well rotted manure such as may be formed in the method above outlined, has been determined by a series of experiments extending over a period of four years at the Rosthern Experimental Station. Wheat on summerfallow without manure in a four-year average yielded 38 bushels per acre and wheat on summerfallow with 12 tons per acre of rotted manure for the same period yielded 46 bushels per acre. Nor was this all. In every case the crop of wheat was followed by a crop of oats in which the oats following the wheat on summerfallow yielded 70 bushels per acre, whereas oats following wheat on summerfallow that had been manured yielded 85 bushels per acre.—Experimental Farm Notes.

Danger in Boasting

American Soldiers in France Must Be Modest

Perhaps the warning that our men in France should not boast too much of their intention to "clean up" the Germans is not altogether needless. Mrs. Gertrude Atherton pointed out some time ago that the French, although they welcomed and were grateful for our aid were irritated by remarks which seemed to ignore all they had done and suffered during these three years. There is no reason to assume that the modesty of our army as a whole is not equal to its valor. But careless words or trifling incidents may leave their sting. Our allies have been generous in their recognition of the timeliness and importance of our entrance into the war, even if there was a feeling that we might have acted more promptly. We have already done great things, and we should so far as possible leave it to others to discover our virtues. Boastfulness has sometimes been called our besetting national sin. There is no reason why it should be. All the honor we deserve will come to us without our claiming it.—From the Philadelphia Ledger.

Free Medical Treatment

The Dominion government has made provision so that any man who suffers a recurrence of a disability due to army service can receive free treatment from a military medical officer. If his condition requires hospital care he can be reattested and replaced on pay and allowances until he has been put in shape again.

The military hospitals commission makes this statement to correct the impression which seems to have gained circulation, that a discharged soldier can go to a medical practitioner as a civilian and receive treatment or enter a hospital as a civilian and then forward the bill to the government for payment.

The commission will not be accountable for unauthorized accounts for medical service.

"Do you think it's right mamma, for him to spend all that money on me?"

"Why not? If he isn't going to marry you you are so much in; if he is, you are only establishing a proper precedent."—Judge.

EVERYBODY'S WAR

Fighting in Defence of the Poor Man as Well as the Rich

The laboring men and women of England and of France, and, we believe, the laboring men and women of America know this charge is nonsense. What would be the result to the British worker with Belgium held by Germany? What would be the result of the French worker with Germany in control of the Briey mine fields? What would be the result of the workers of every European country and of our country if a Germany organized for war, drunk with success, convinced of its destiny to conquer, rule, and Germanize the whole world, should rise from this war to dictate the commercial conditions, and threaten with a perpetual armed might the independence of every other people? "A rich man's war," yes, perhaps; and a poor man's too. The American Bolsheviki want us to make peace with the rich man's system of Germany, the worst of all rich men's systems, for it carries a sword and makes war its business.—Chicago Tribune.

GUARDING THE HOARD

Extraordinary Precautions Taken at Bank of England

The Bank of England is quite the best guarded institution in the world. No burglar or bank thief has ever succeeded in making it part with a penny. The great outer doors are so finely balanced that a clerk can, by pressing a knob under his desk, instantly shut them in the face of anyone making a dash for the street. They cannot be opened except by special machinery. In recesses near the doors are hidden four guardians, who, without being seen themselves, watch all visitors through mirrors.

Special and costly precautions are taken to guard the bullion department where the gold is stored. It has been stated that the whole department is submerged every night in several feet of water by machinery. The same machinery would be also set in action automatically, if at any time during the day the place were tampered with.

New Yorkers have donated twenty tons of tobacco to the British fleet.

FRENCH RAIDS IN BOATS ALONG BELGIAN FRONT

SMALL PATROLS HAVE ACCOMPLISHED DIFFICULT FEATS UNDER COVER OF DARKNESS

At night, trench raiding by means of boats and portable bridges is not an infrequent occurrence in the flooded portions of the front held by Belgian troops. Such feats are told in a cablegram received by the Belgian legation at Washington.

"In order to see what was in the German trenches," says the despatch, "Corporal Jean Leenaerts, accompanied by two men, set out in a small boat across the flooded country. Having satisfied themselves as to the lay of the land, they made a signal to their comrades. The officer in command, Sub-Lieutenant Maurice Antoine, immediately sent forward some patrols and formed a junction with a detachment of French troops. One of the Belgian patrols, consisting of only eight men, made twenty-one prisoners at the farm of Nenuphars, east of Blankaart Pond.

"Sergeant Veraegen, who led this patrol, told the story in these words: "I looked through some of the enemy works on the west side of the stream, but, finding no one there, I crossed the German footbridge to the other side and reached the farm. Posting six of my men around the trench, I took the seventh with me and entered the shelter, holding my Browning in one hand and the Belgian flag in the other, so that the French could recognize us. The German adjutant was taken by surprise and held up his hands. I saw twenty of the enemy and yelled to the rest of my men, who at once jumped over the parapet, and in a wink we disarmed the whole lot. I then trotted my prisoners safely back about one thousand yards and turned them over.'

"While these eight men were taknig their twenty-one prisoners, Sergeant Guillaume Mellebeek, over at the farm known as "The Magpie" was busily engaged in doing his bit by capturing nine prisoners.

"On the night of October 29 the Belgians again did a brisk business in taking prisoners. After a violent artillery preparation three detachments of the Belgian rifle corps dashed forward to the German trenches on this sector, 'mopped them up' and brought back a number of prisoners as well as supplies and munitions. To accomplish this operation, the Belgians had to advance more than half a mile over "No Man's Land" across a boggy country, cut by overflowing canals and filled with shell holes, and to carry with them a footbridge weighting 600 pounds. Protected by a very accurate barrage fire, the Belgians were able to get within eighty yards of the enemy trenches, and in twenty seconds were in the trench where they took fourteen prisoners.

"When the second detachment of of Belgians jumped in the trench they found eight more Germans, two of them wounded in a shelter, in another shelter were six of the enemy who refused to surrender and were killed. When the third Belgian detachment came up they found only dead bodies in the first line trench, in the second trench there was no one at all.

"The Belgians returned from this expedition with a great quantity of supplies and munitions.

Studying the Town

Need for Town Planning and Improvement Was Never so Plain

Civic government is on the up grade. We have no model cities in Canada and may never have them. Perhaps we should all be uncomfortable in a model city. But we all take a healthy and increasing interest in improving civic conditions. It is surely recognized now that the first elementary school of citizenship and of public service is the municipality. The town and the street are right at our doors. The capital is hundreds of miles away. The town taxes us directly, the state indirectly. The government of the town is directly of our own choosing. That of the state is a good deal of a consolidated gamble—or has been, though it may be different hereafter, who knows? For obvious reasons, in a time when so many new towns have been created in this country and so many old ones changed by conditions elsewhere, people have been led to take a keener interest in civic affairs. Organizations have sprung up for this purpose. There is a recognized science of municipal accounting. The need for town planning and improvement was never so plain. The cost of building and improving a town was never so well understood. People never took so much interest in all these things as they are now doing. Therefore the time is ripe. We have got away from the bogus ideals of big business in town-making, based upon the bogey of mere population and subdivisions. We are beginning to make the towns we have fit for the people we have to live in them.—Canadian Courier.

Celery Weighs Five Pounds

The celery of the best quality and flavor can be grown in Alberta is shown by some fine samples that have been grown at Edmonton. One stalk weighed as much as five and a half pounds. The celery is fine in texture, of good flavor, and very tender. It is of a kind known as Henderson's Easy Blenchin, and as it is not of a mammoth variety, its extremely large stalk is particularly interesting.

There are wide possibilities for celery culture in Alberta, and a ready sale for much of what is grown, as considerable quantities are being imported from British Columbia and California.

How to Save Coal

Americans whose fuel supply is low should take a leaf from the experience of their English cousins, who dwell for the most part in houses without furnaces and trust to small fires and to good circulation gained by exercise to keep them warm in winter. Those who exercise most will feel the cold least this year.—Boston Globe.

BOYS OF THE DOMINION

Canadians are Enthusiastic Soldiers—Says Lord Northcliffe

Lord Northcliffe in the London Daily Mail says: Just a word as to the constitution of the Canadian army. The earliest contingents were naturally composed of a considerable proportion of emigrants from the old country. Latterly, native-born Canadians have predominated. In fact on my second day with the Canadian troops, I encountered nothing but Canadians, both French and English speaking. The French-Canadians have so far not enlisted in numbers commensurate with the population of the great French provinces. But those who are in France are enthusiastic soldiers. Their enthusiasm is largely for the cause of their French kinsmen. It is probable that if the French side could be explained in Quebec by some of the brave French priests from the trenches French Canada's share would be more worthy. To meet them marching along a cobble-stoned road of Flanders, dressed exactly like the English soldiers, but speaking French, is one of the thousand confusing incidents of the front. Captain Papineau told me that these Canadian Frenchmen have brought back to France the old folk songs taken away by their ancestors between two and three centuries ago. Sometimes as they pass through the French villages singing their songs the old inhabitants come out to hear lilts that had almost passed from their memory.

Increase Supply of Fish

Permit Larger Quantities of Fish to Be Taken from Alberta Lakes

W. S. Campbell of Edmonton, president of the Alberta branch of the Canadian fisheries association, has been in Ottawa conferring with the fisheries branch of the department of the naval service in connection with the fisheries of the province, and particularly those of Lesser Slave Lake and Lac la Biche.

Mr. Campbell states that all those engaged in the production of fish in northern Alberta are now members of the association, and that they are a unit in their belief that, with the careful administration of the fisheries in the province that is now going on, it is quite safe to allow larger quantities of fish to be taken, particularly from Lesser Slave Lake and Lac le Biche—the two most important producing lakes of the province at present being fished—than is now allowed. Under the existing law 500,000 pounds of white fish, in addition to other fish, may be taken from Lesser Slave Lake in the summer season and 760,000 pounds in the winter season, and from Lac la Biche 400,000 pounds of all kinds of fish in the summer season, and 100,000 pounds in the winter season.

They Are For Peace

The Peace River district is benefiting from a revival of immigration from the United States, and this season it is estimated that fully 75,000 of a very desirable class have come in and taken up land, or double the number who entered last year, says E. L. Pease, of the Royal bank.

Germany's Lost Colonies

Will Be a Perplexing Problem for the Peace Conference

The Cologne Gazette, which is closely related to the German government, frankly assumes that after the present war Germany must prepare for the next one by rebuilding her military power on ever stronger foundations. It declares that Germany must take over the colonies of Great Britain, France, Belgium, and Portugal in Africa so that she may "have a strong colonial army to strengthen her position and at the same time weaken that of her enemies, who must never again be allowed to bring colored troops to their aid in Europe." Commenting on this revelation of the German attitude toward the rest of the world, The New York Times says:

"The fact that Germany will not be able to carry out this intention is of no moment. The momentous thing is her view of colonies as simply weapons in the endless series of wars which her ambitions involve. There is no arguing with such a state of mind; it is necessary to disarm it by force. The way to do that is to take away from her the colonies she thinks of only as weapons in her wars of the world and put them in the hands of nations which will think of them as breeding-places of civilization and peace."

The disposition of the colonies taken from Germany will be one of the most perplexing problems for the peace conference which will sit some day. To hand them back to an undemocratized Germany would be putting weapons in her hands with which to again assail civilization. The views of Australia and South Africa, which lived under the menace of German colonization, will be consulted by the mother country, but it is not likely that Great Britain will expose herself to the reproach of waging war for selfish motives by keeping all the German territory now in her hands. Probably some of it will be placed under the joint control of the powers—a condominium—in order to prevent international jealousies and insure equal commercial opportunities for all countries. Whether Germany would be included would depend upon her behavior.

The boy came into the house weeping and his mother was naturally solicitous. "What's the matter, Willie?" she asked.

"The boy across the way hit me," he replied.

"Oh, well, I wouldn't cry for that," she returned. "Show that you can be a little man."

"I ain't crying for that," he retorted. "He ran into the house before I could get at him."—Philadelphia Press.

"These great captains of industry are apparently never in a hurry, despite the enormous responsibilities resting on their shoulders."

"Umph! Have you ever been in the office of a captain of industry when he was trying to get away for an afternoon on the golf links?"—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Dr BOUCHER
MONTREAL, QUE
Mr P.B. TUSTIN. Chairman. WINNIPEG, MAN.
Mr W. WILSON SASK
Mr E.H STONEHOUSE WESTON ONT.
Mr J. BINGHAM OTTAWA ONT.
Dr N.C. McKAY, HALIFAX, N.S.
Mr W.R. HAMILTON, VANCOUVER, B.C.
Mr Wm WIGMORE ST JOHN, N.B.

THE MILK COMMITTEE

In the above picture are shown the members of the milk committee appointed by the food controller, which has made a careful study of the milk situation in this country, considering such questions as supply, costs of production, utilization, etc.

P. B. Tustin of Winnipeg, the chairman of the committee, is one of the foremost experts on dairy and farm matters in Canada. He is honorary secretary for Western Canada of the Royal Sanitary Institute. He is also a member of the Institute's examining board for Western Canada. Mr. Tustin is chief of the food and dairy division of the city of Winnipeg, and manager of the child welfare bureau of that city. W. A. Wilson of Regina, is dairy commissioner of Saskatchewan, and has done much for the dairy industry in the prairie provinces. Dr. Boucher and Dr. McKay are medical health officers of Montreal and Halifax, respectively. Commissioner Wigmore of St. John, N.B., and Ald. Hamilton of Vancouver, have both given much time to a study of the milk problem. E. H. Stonehouse of Toronto and John Bingham, manager of the Ottawa Dairy, represent the milk producers and the milk distributors, respectively.

Scientifically prepared.
Pleasing flavor.

Copenhagen Chewing Tobacco

"Is the world's best chew.
It is the most economical chew."
COPENHAGEN SNUFF

A STARTLING ANSWER TO THE PEACE SUFFRAGIST ARGUMENTS

GERMAN PEACE MEANS HUN WORLD-DOMINANCE

A Woman Who Has Seen the Germans at War, Tells in a Vivid Manner Some of the Crimes She has Witnessed, and What The Hun Peace Would Mean to the World

In your issue of yesterday's date it is reported that 300 suffrage women loudly "cheered a plan to force laying down of arms." This shows, on the part of those women, either ignorance or brutality. For if they knew one-tenth part of the sufferings which are being endured by those who have already been forced to lay down arms, and if they had one ounce of sympathy in their hearts, they would die of shame at having given voice to such monstrous inhumanity.

For peace at this moment would mean a German peace; German peace means German world-dominance, and this means subjugation, by force of arms, of all non-German people; it means militarism, barbarism, slavery, not only in Europe, but also on this continent. For as soon as Europe is conquered America's turn would follow, in accordance with German plans. "Germany's soul," said Treitschke, "is God's soul; it shall and will rule over all mankind."

My eyes were opened to this truth in August, 1914. I was engaged in hospital work in Belgium, when I was arrested by the Germans as a spy and condemned to be shot within 24 hours. When I suggested to the commandant of one of the towns through which I was dragged as prisoner that he should at least look at my papers and see that what I had told him was right, and that I had been engaged in hospital work when his army came a little prematurely into Brussels, he replied: "Right! You are English, and, whether you are right or wrong, this is a war of annihilation." Annihilation, as I understood, of everything that was not German.

I am an ardent suffragist in the old country, but I have, since 1907, contended that before agitating for a share of political responsibility women should prove that they are capable of taking a share in national defence. With this object, the Women's Convoy Corps—the pioneer corps of women's war work—was organized in 1908, to learn all work for sick and wounded, between field hospital and base. And during the first Balkan war, in 1912-13 we went to Kirk Kilisee, in Bulgaria, and there established the first war hospital unit to be composed of women only. "Look after national defence and the vote will look after itself" was our motto.

And if national defence should take precedence of politics, how much above politics should we not place defence of the human right of all mankind to freedom?

In Belgium, in France, and in Serbia I have seen the result of German rule in conquered lands, and I know that it means literally hell on earth. In Serbia, with rank of major in the Serbian army, I commanded a flying field hospital throughout the three months of the Serbian retreat, and in the final flight over the mountains of Montenegro and Albania saw the dead and dying bodies of thousands whose lives will have been sacrificed in vain if the freedom of their country is not won. Out of a population of four millions, less than two million are now living, and they account those happiest who are dead. All the children under two years old have perished. Out of one little band of 30,000 Serbian boys who tried to reach the coast during the retreat, 24,000 left their bones upon the mountains. The atrocities committed during the first invasion of Serbia beat the German records in Belgium. Civilians were massacred, villages destroyed, women and children were driven into buildings, wounded that they should not escape, and the buildings set ablaze. In another case 100 people were pinioned, surrounded by wire coil, and placed at the edge of a deep pit; they were then fired upon, and fell, pele mele, into the pit, which was immediately filled up with earth, burying 50 per cent. of them alive. Meanwhile, another party, composed chiefly of women and children, were dragged up to witness the execution, and at the finish were made to throw up their arms and shout "Long live the Emperor Francis Joseph!"

Do the 300 women who are clamoring for peace realize that already Austria, Russia, Turkey, Bulgaria, Poland, Rumania, Serbia, Greece, Belgium a large part of France, part of Italy, are already either directly or indirectly subjugated by Germany, and that if the rest of the civilized world is to be saved, every man and woman who is worthy of a place in civilization must devote every ounce of energy to the task? Is it not petty, pitiable, inconceivable, that at this crisis of human history there can exist women who seem chiefly concerned with personal politics? They are indeed like Nero, fiddling while Rome is perhaps literally burning.

And if Germany wins this war, where then would woman suffrage stand? That is not made in Germany. What place would woman have in the German militarist world? Woman would be only the producer of human food for cannon. "History," says Treitschke, "wears thoroughly masculine features; it is not for sentimental natures or for women."

War is to me as much an abomination as to those 300 women. Before the outbreak of this war I was a member of peace societies, and on the evening when war was declared in our English house of commons I was speaking at a meeting which had been convened by Mrs. Fawcett and other women, in the hope that peace might be maintained. This was before we knew that the honor of Belgium, of France, of Britain of the civilized world was at stake. But I know now from personal experience of the enemy whom in old days I had admired, and from a study of German literature of the last forty years, that German victory and German peace would mean the enslavement of the word. And most ardently I would ask those 300 women who have just won their own freedom to realize that in voting for peace while Europe is in German hands they are using their own enfranchisement to further the disenfranchisement of all mankind.—By Mrs. St. Clair Stobart in New York Times.

Need of Conserving

Men in the Trenches Must Suffer if Strict Economy Is Not Maintained

Henry Brancher who purchased supplies for the allies in Argentina last year, and who is now returning to Argentina after having spent seven weeks in Great Britain, was in Winnipeg recently, and made some interesting statements in the course of an interview. He said:

"If I might venture to make a suggestion to the live stock men of Western Canada, it would be to increase live stock production in every possible way; every female food animal, whether of cattle, sheep or swine, capable of reproducing decent stock, should be bread.

"To the women of Western Canada I would like to say, 'save meat in every possible way.' What meat has cost or what it may cost in the future is not, after all, the vital thing, though I admit it is a very serious matter. The really vital matter is to preserve food, and have it for the men in the trenches. Up to the present time the armies in the field have been well fed, but the standard of this feeding can only be maintained by the most rigorous economy at home. Matters of price and of profit can be adjusted later, but if, through slackness of the women of Canada, the actual food is wasted or lost, the loss is irredeemable, and it is the men in the trenches who must suffer.

"The French, English and Italian crops were all gathered in very bad weather, and much of the crop will not be available for use until next spring. Both the French and the Italian crops were poor, and the bad harvest weather made conditions still worse; both France and Italy are hard up for food, and they must be supplied from outside sources for a time at least."

Much of the hair used in wig and hair-switch making came from China, the export trade amounting to over a million dollars a year. War and changing styles have made it fall away to almost nothing, and the Chinese business of growing hair for sale is passing out of existence.

"You say you want a job in this office. Well, what can you do?"

"Nothing."

"Why didn't you apply sooner. All those high-salaried positions have been taken long ago."—Houston Post.

Fighting the Submarine

The Work of the Farmer in Guaranteeing the Liberty of the World

In a statement dealing with the world food situation, Mr. Herbert Hoover, United States food administrator, said in part:

"If we can produce such economies in consumption and such stimulation in production in the United States and Canada as will enable us to feed the allies absolutely from this continent, and thus enable them in the final analysis to live without sending a ship farther afield than our Atlantic seaboard, we can resist the submarine indefinitely.

"The Canadian and United States supplies of wheat, upon a normal export basis, fall approximately 350,000,000 bushels short of the allies' needs. If by conservation measures in Canada and the United States we can increase the export by 150,000,000 bushels we will have reduced the deficiency to 200,000,000 bushels. This we could do if our people would eat 1 pound less of wheat flour per week and 1 pound of corn meal instead."

"The farmer who works overtime and the consumer who economizes in his consumption are fighting the submarine with a positive and sure weapon.

"The production of more fats is today a critical necessity for the preservation of these people and the maintenance of their constancy in the war. Every pound of fat is as sure of service as every bullet, and every hog is of greater value to the winning of this war than a shell."

"Every spade full of earth turned by the farmer and every animal reared is lessening human suffering and guaranteeing the liberty of the world."

A Grateful Prisoner

German Prisoner in England Writes Home About Kind Treatment

A member of the soldiers wives' club has sent this clipping from an English daily, showing how comfortable one wounded German prisoner in England is. The letter is an official translation of that written by the prisoner:

In a British Hospital.

My dear M——, my dear children, my dear mother,

How terribly will the expression "prisoner" echo in your ears. But your anxiety will be needless, for, to tell the truth, I have hitherto not been treated as a prisoner, but have received nothing but love and care for my wounds, which are severe, and everything is done for me to relieve my pain; in fact, everything that can be done for a wounded man.

Therefore, my dear ones, respect our enemies. I have always had a great dread of falling into English hands, but now that fate has overcome me, I have learned better, and I see no trace of anything but tender love on the part of my former enemies.

My food could not be better than it is, although I can eat very little. I have a splendid dinner every day, plenty of meat and potatoes beautifully cooked. They give me almost too much, but for the sake of good manners I eat it till it is all finished. Tea does not suit me, so coffee is specially prepared for me, and it tastes as good, dear M—, as if you had made it with your own hands.

Could a wounded prisoner ask for anything better? Do you therefore show nothing but kindness towards our wounded enemies, particularly Englishmen, if you happen to meet any on your journeys; treat them kindly, and remember how much they are doing for me here.

I shall never during my whole life forget the kindness of my doctor and his assistants, the nurses and orderlies, and I shall think of them gratefully when the peace bells peal on every side. Now, my faithful M— and all of you, we will pray to God Who has hitherto led me by His grace.

Just now I asked a sergeant here to give me a forget-me-not; I have got it ready, and tears of joy come to my eyes, for I know what pleasure it will give you. Now farewell, all of you; may God's mercy be upon us. Receive loving greetings and kisses of your father.

The Need of France

Must Be Met by Our Conserving Food Supplies

Figures made public by Mr. Maurice Long, minister for general revictualling of France, in a recent statement, will astonish many of the people of Canada who do not yet realize how grave the food situation really is. Mr. Long stated that the 1917 crop of France was only 39,900,000 hundredweights, as compared with 87,830,000 hundredweights in 1913; 76,930,000 hundredweights in 1914; 60,630,000 hundredweights in 1915 and 58,410,000 hundredweights in 1916.

The entire production in France this year of cereals, potatoes and beetroot was only 223,000,000 hundredweights as against a production in 1913 of 358,000,000 hundredweights. With the most vigorous rationing, France will require to import during the coming year not less than 40,000,000 hundredweights of cereals.

The people of France have done all that they can to produce food. While the men have been fighting, the women have been working in the fields. Draft animals have been scarce, and in order to support the men at the front, hundreds of women have even dragged the plows. They are prepared to make any sacrifices which it is in their power to make, but they look to North America to supply the tremendous deficiency in food. France must be fed, and the people of Canada and the United States must provide the food unless the whole allied cause is to be endangered, for there is no other accessible source of supply.—Canadian Food Bulletin.

"Unsociable, isn't he?"

"Very. Even misery wouldn't like his company."

One of Heroes of Flanders

Sergt. Cope, a Soldier of Considerable Valor

How a brave sergeant of the Northampton regiment swam the river Yser and gave the warning of an impending attack in a recent battle on the Belgian coast is graphically but modestly told in his own words in a London newspaper.

"We were retiring to the support line," said the sergeant, "when the Germans started coming down the communication trenches. An officer told me to get a dozen men and try to stop them. I had a bit of a "go" at them as they went from traverse to traverse till all my men got 'sploshed' but three. Retiring again, I got another dozen men together, and had another go at hand-to-hand fighting. We stuck it until there were only seven of us left, the Germans outnumbering us by about twenty to one. I then told the men to look out for their own skins and I stopped until they all got clear. I ran back to a shell hole with my rifle and 'toothpick,' and having twenty rounds left, had another 'splosh' at the Boches, who were busily making a machine gun emplacement, and I put two of them over. As there was nobody left I retired to the canal, ten of the Germans trying to 'Scotch' me, but I only got a tap in the back. I dashed into the canal, which was about 46 feet wide, and I got safely to the other side. I reached the next division's headquarters, made a report and saw one or two Generals, who told me I was lucky to get out of it, and now I'm home on ten days' leave."

Sergeant Cope, the hero of this escapade, is the son of a shoemaker of Peterborough, England. Although he has only just reached his twenty-first birthday he has already been wounded five times.

Tribute to Canadian Soldiers

Dash of French and Tenacity of Anglo-Saxon Accounts for Their Great Deeds

The French newspaper Excelsior published an interview with Lieut.-Gen. Sir Arthur Currie, commander of the Canadian army corps, who paid the highest tribute to his men. In the course of the interview General Currie said:

"It is the mixture of the two races which gives us such fine soldiers. They have got the dash and irresistible elan of the French and the tenacity of the Anglo-Saxon. It is 'furia Francaise' coupled with bulldog grit. When my boys have their teeth in they do not let go."

General Currie recalled with pride that the Canadian army did not know what defeat was. From its first appearance on the battlefield to its recent capture of Passchendaele ridge fortune had always rested on its valor.

"That is one of the reasons of the army's morale," said General Currie. "An army that has never known defeat can be led to the end of the world. But there are other reasons for the army's fine, sturdy spirit. They are fighting with full consciousness of the justice of their cause. These 450,000 volunteers did not join up and leave the comfort of their homes in order to hurl themselves into a war of conquest and lust. They have resolutely descended into the furnace of war in order to defend the cradle of their common ancestors and the civilization handed down by past generations, and they will not give up until the fire is quenched."

General Currie spoke in glowing terms of the officers under his command and of the French army, which he had watched in action.

Asked when the war would end, he replied:

"When there are no more Boches."

All Trades Opened To Returned Men

M.H.C. Perfects Plans Which Will Make Factories Training Centres

There are now 39 different vocations being taught in the vocational training centres of the military hospitals commission linked across Canada.

This number will be increased indefinitely to embrace the whole category of industries in Canada if necessary when the present plans of the commission to place men needing to learn new trades by reason of their injuries, in the factories have been put into operation.

The co-operation of the Canadian Manufacturers' association has made it possible for the commission to offer the men this in estimable advantage of working under actual industrial conditions in learning their new trades.

The Birthplace of Flying

When the French bombed Stuttgart a few days ago they raided the very cradle of aircraft engines. It was there that Daimler, developing the Otto gas engine, evolved the true internal combustion engine, which an ingenious Frenchman harnessed to the first practicable motor cars. And out of ideas gained at the great Daimler motor works which arose at Stuttgart, Count Zeppelin evolved his leviathans. But for the internal combustion engine, artificial flight would have been impossible. But for what he saw and learnt at Stuttgart, Zeppelin would never have made his name execrated and a byword among men.

A company is being organized at Copenhagen for the construction of reinforced concrete ships. It is believed the industry will have a future in Scandinavia owing to the rapidity with which such tonnage can be produced. Norway has launched its first concrete ship.

Fried—Well, old man, have you found that two can live as cheaply as one?

Newlywed—Perhaps, but not as peaceably.

Old Tea Looks All Right

Old tea and fresh tea, poor tea and good tea, all look alike. No wonder a woman often gets a bulk tea she doesn't like.

Red Rose Tea in the sealed package is always fresh, always good, always worth the price on the label.

Kept Good by the Sealed Package
RED ROSE TEA is good tea
644

A DOMINION WIDE CAMPAIGN TO ENCOURAGE GREATER PRODUCTION

CANADIAN PRODUCERS MUST RESPOND TO CALL

Federal Department of Agriculture is Directing the Campaign And the Provincial Departments of Agriculture Have Taken Up the Work with Determination and Enthusiasm

A campaign for increased production of food animals, with special emphasis on the necessity of a larger supply of pork products, has been launched in every province in the Dominion. Co-operating with the food controller, the federal department of agriculture is directing the campaign and the provincial departments of agriculture have taken up the work with enthusiasm and determination to make the campaign a complete success. The objective is an average increase of fifty per cent. in the production of hogs in Canada in 1918.

Following the meeting in Ottawa of representatives of all of the provinces of Eastern Canada, as reported in the last issue of The Canadian Food Bulletin, representatives of the western departments of agriculture were in conference recently with officials of the federal department. Those attending the conference included western deputy ministers of agriculture, western live stock breeders and representatives of breeding associations.

Mr. Hanna addressed the meeting on November 7. He emphasized the necessity of an increased production of bacon to meet the requirements of the allied countries, and stated that the packing house industry would be regulated to the satisfaction of the producer as well as of the consumer. The food controller read a telegram from Mr. Hoover, food administrator of the United States, outlining what was being done in that country to secure an increased hog production.

Mr. Hanna also read the following cablegram which he had just received from the British ministry of food:

"We cabled Owen Smith Monday informing him that we had just been able to secure from the treasury three million dollars for purchase of bacon, hams and lard in Canada and instructing him to purchase up to this amount. Tonnage will be provided. This action will, I hope, provide relief referred to in your cable. Lord Rhondda is sparing no effort to arrange for fullest possible facilities for buying in Canada."

Hon. T. A. Crerar, minister of agriculture, addressed the representatives in attendance at the conference at an evening meeting on November 7. He promised that the government would control the packing houses and regulate the margin of profit between the producers and the consumers. He said that those who had studied the food situation were seized by the fact that there was a shortage of food in many lines, and he feared that there would be a still greater shortage in the months to come. To obviate this as much as possible it was necessary to take the situation in hand at once.

The minister remarked that there were difficulties in the situation. One of these was the shortness of help which was a very serious question. In this connection he said that perhaps there was a little misapprehension existing in the minds of the farmer regarding the intentions of the government under the military service act. He declared that it was not the intention of the government that men needed for the work of production on the farm should be taken.

Mr. Crerar said that the view had been expressed that in order to insure the maximum of production there should be some guarantee of price from the government. He intimated that this would be "a very difficult matter for the government to do at the present time." The world shortage of meat animals was to the farmer the best guarantee of the stability of prices.

He would like to see a definite assurance given as to the prices the farmers would get for their hogs, but that was impossible. In view of the shortage, however, they were running no risk at all.

Mr. H. S. Arkell, acting live stock commissioner, presided at the meetings.

Addresses were delivered by Sir William Hearst, premier of Ontario; Hon. W. J. Hanna, food controller; Dr. G. C. Creelman, commissioner of agriculture for Ontario; Mr. H. S. Arkell, acting live stock commissioner for Canada; Mr. George Brown, former lieutenant governor of Saskatchewan; Mr. J. D. McGregor of Brandon; and Professor G. E. Day.

The food controller said that there was every indication that the market for pork products would be a safe and profitable one, but the impulse towards **greater production should come from patriotic motives** rather than hopes for monetary gain. He assured the delegates that the packers and storage plants would be effectively controlled by the government, and that there need be no fear that the markets would be manipulated in any way to injure the interests of the producer because of an enlarged supply.

"We guarantee that the farmers will get their full share of the profits," the food controller stated. He added that a regulation of flour mills, which would become effective within a few days, required that all shorts and all other mill by-products would be sold at cost. The same regulation ruled that the millers would not receive more than an average profit of 25 cents a barrel on flour. The government would have absolute control of the buying and selling of wheat and wheat products, and would also make provision for the proper distribution of the mill feeds. After the middle of December the United States embargo on feed corn would be withdrawn and adequate supplies would be available.

In conclusion the food controller appealed to the farmers to "grow food to the limit in order that our armies may continue until they achieve the victory that will be theirs if we sustain them."

A meeting of the Union of Live Stock Breeders' associations of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba was held in Regina. Mr. J. D. McGregor, a member of the live stock commission of the food controller's office, represented Mr. Hanna, and carried a message from him to the breeders of Western Canada.

Scrubbing by Electricity

Latest Recruit to Ranks of Labor Saving Devices

The latest recruit to the ranks of electric labor-saving devices is a scrubbing machine. It weights only 100 pounds and is entirely self-contained with the single exception that it takes its current from any convenient socket. The machine wets sweeps, scrubs and dries the floor at a single operation. It requires only a single attendant, who merely pushes the machine forward and guides it. He controls the amount of water distributed on the floor by means of the handle. This water is immediately swept up by a cylindrical brush which is 16 inches wide and has a circumference of 20 inches. This brush is driven by a one-fourth horse-power motor at a speed of 600 revolutions per minute. The brush does the actual scrubbing and carries all of the dirt and soiled water over an apron into a separate receiving pan, so the scrubbing is always done with clean water from the upper tanks. The machine is said to have a capacity of nearly 7,000 square feet of surface per hour. But so far alas! nothing has been done to make the device available in the big farm kitchen!

"She has rejected me by letter. There is no hope."

"Are you sure it's final? Nothing written between the lines?"

"There's only one line."—Boston Transcript.

"No, sir! I can tell you it doesn't take me long to get an idea into my head."

"Very likely not. But what does it do after it gets there?"—Life.

COPENHAGEN
CHEWING TOBACCO

One of the reasons why Copenhagen Chewing Tobacco is becoming more and more popular is, because it does not attract attention in the mouth.

It is not chewed; on the contrary, a small pinch is placed in the mouth between the lower lip and gum.

This gives complete satisfaction without chewing, and leaves a pleasant, cool after-taste.

Copenhagen Chewing Tobacco is scientifically prepared, of the best old, ripe, high flavored leaf tobacco.

It is in the form of small grains, and being very rich, only a small quantity should be placed in the mouth.

"It's the most economical chew".

Produce more Bacon

SCREENINGS FOR HOG FEED

The Provincial Department of Agriculture will receive applications from individuals or co-operative associations for the purchase of screenings for feeding purposes. Only "A" screenings available in car lots.

Write or wire for information and prices to J. D. Smith, Supt. Seed and Weed Branch, Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, Alberta.

Hon. Duncan Marshal,
Minister of Agriculture,
EDMONTON, ALTA.

H. A. Craig
Deputy Minister of Agriculture
EDMONTON, ALTA.

Unreserved

PULBIC SALE

20 Head of Mares & Geldings

—AT THE—

Munson Livery Corrals, Munson

—ON—

Sat., January 12th

Sale Commences at 1.30 o'clock p. m. sharp

10 Brood Mares
10 hd. Geldings

Terms-Credit until November 1st, 1918, will be given, purchaser giving approved joint lien note bearing 8 per cent. interest from date. Five per cent. discount for cash.

W. H. Daly, Auctioneer - H. W. Hutchings, Clerk
A. A. J. Bleriot, Owner

ADVERTISE YOUR WANTS
IN THE "MAIL"--IT PAYS

UNRESERVED JOINT

Stock Sale

100 HEAD of CALVES
25 HEAD of HORSES

on the

S. E. 1-4 Sec. 19, Tp. 32, Rge. 17, w. 4
8½ miles due north of Delia, on

Tuesday, January 8

Sale starts at 11 a. m. sharp — Free lunch at noon

CATTLE: 40 hd. white face calves, all choice stock.
50 hd. Shorthorn calves, all suckers, choice stock
1 Purebred Shorthorn bull; 1 black polled bull, reg.
4 milch cows including 2 reg. cows.
12 head Shorthorn yearlings, fall calves 5 hogs
HORSES: One Reg. Percheron Stallion
One mixed car of suckers, 1 and 2-yr.-old colts
4 mares and geldings.
FARM MACHINERY and Household goods

Terms: Credit until Dec. 1, 1918

P. BATSON, Auctioneer - A. M. STARRAT, Clerk
HOGARTH & BEST, Owners - I. V. REISH, Mgr.

. THE LOCAL ROUNDUP .

H. D. Sinclair, of Mecheche, was in town today.

Have you renewed your subscription to the Mail for 1918?

W. H. Daly is spending a few days visiting at Hutton this week.

P. S. Irvine made a business trip to Bassano this week.

Miss Forgie returned from Langdon Tuesday.

R. H. McLean, of Delia, was in town Wednesday.

Quite a crowd attended the New Year's eve ball and danced the old year out and the new year in.

It is reported that wedding bells will ring in this district at an early date.

A hot lunch will be served in the Red Cross room on Seed Fair Day, Jan. 12th.

L. H. Franke, who now resides in the Delia district, was a caller in town today.

Miss Christina Clark left yesterday for Calgary where she will attend Normal School.

M. C. Switzer and wife of Drumheller spent New Year's day with friends in town.

Miss Gwen Stoddart of Calgary is visiting at the home of her sister, Mrs. Jas. Humphries.

The Ladies Aid will meet at the home of Mrs. Carruthers on Thursday, Jan. 10th, at 2.30 p. m. All menbers are urged to be present.

The Mail has opened a circulating Library containing 75 volumes of the very best books. Call and let us explain plan of membership.

W. P. Armour and wife of Calgary spent the New Year's holidays with friends and relatives in this district.

Miss Bertie Clark, of Calgary, spent a few days last week visiting at the home of her father, Mr. A. B. Clark.

Mr. and Mrs. Cox, who have been spending the past two months near Lacombe, returned home last week.

Mrs. E. Colvin left last week for Calgary, enroute to Regina and points in the East where she will visit relatives for several months.

Miss Windle came up from Calgary this week and is spending the week with her brother north of town.

The annual meeting of the Fox Coulee School district was held today and A. J. Laurence was re-elected trustee. The other members of the board are Messrs. T. Whyte and R. Fraser.

W. J. Westran, who has been conducting the dining room of the Munson Hotel for the past three months, will leave Saturday for the coast for a few weeks.

A Meeting of the U. F. A. will be held in the Electra Theatre on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 12th, at 5 o'clock. All members are urged to be present.

A. J. Lawrence and family accompanied by Miss Wittle, expect to leave for the coast Saturday where they will spend a two months' vacation.

Mr. McGregor and family of Calgary arrived in town last week and will make their home here. Mr. McGregor will have charge of the new Pioneer elevator which is nearing completion.

The Hollinshead Concert Company appeared at the Theatre this week under the auspices of the Red Cross and was greeted with a very appreciative audience. Every number on the program was well received as was shown by the hearty encores.

The Munson Hotel which was offered for sale by public auction under foreclosure proceedings, was not sold on Saturday last, as only one bid was made and it was below the reserve bid. It is expected that a new manager will arrive in a day or two to take charge.

—Don't forget the dates of the free school in engineering in Calgary. See ad. Quite a few are going in. I would like to get the names of all those intending to go.
W. B. Walrod.

—We have many quarters, halves and sections of Hudson's Bay and other raw land yet for sale. Buy from us. L. C. Jackson & Co.

FIRST MEETING OF NEW COUNCIL

The new council of the village of Munson, composed of Messrs. A. M. Rois, W. B. Walrod, and Jas. McLeod held its first meeting on Wednesday evening. Mr. Rois was elected Reeve and Mr. Lawrence Secretary-Treasurer.

Plans were discussed for the comming year, which includes considerable work on the roads within the village limits and street grading.

The retiring council left the village in good shape. Considerable back taxes were collected during the year and there is a nice balance with which to start the new year.

MORRIN NEWS ITEMS

Chas. Johnson left this week for a visit in the States.

Mr. Pennenbecker left last week for a visit with friends in New York.

The people of Morrin wish to express their appreciation to the citizens of Munson for their prompt response to the call for assistance at the fire which destroyed Mr. Drysdale's buildings on New Year's day. Fortunately the fire did not spread from the North end of town. The buildings destroyed were Mr. Drysdale's Store, hall and stable and a Chinese restaurant.

Mr. Boyer of Chinook is a visitor in town.

—If you want to sell your farm while the prices are high, list with L. C. Jackson & Co., Munson, 25

Announcement

Alberta Farm Loan Act

War conditions and unforeseen developments incident thereto have prompted the Provincial Government to make a statement of the situation with respect to the operation of the Farm Loan Act.

The Act was passed in April last and the matter of bringing it into operation has been constantly before the Government. It will be remembered that up to that time the United States had not entered the war and that the American market was then open to the world for borrowing purposes. As soon, however, as the United States joined the Allies, her markets were closed to outside borrowers with the result that our source of supply—one from which in recent years a substantial portion of our borrowings had been received—was cut off. There remained only the Canadian market and it is hardly necessary to add that the large requirements of the Dominion Government for war purposes preclude our borrowing in that quarter at a rate low enough to make the plan a success.

The main principle of the Farm Loan Act involves the borrowing and the reloaning of money with a percentage added to cover administration charges, and it will be seen that to insure effective results a continuous supply of money at a reasonable rate of interest is essential. The Goverument has, therefore, determined that in the interests of the farmers themselves, the present is not an opportune time to commence the loaning of money under the Farm Loan Act, and it has been decided to postpone its operation until conditions become more normal.

We Have It

The Western Kerosene-- Gasoline CARBURETOR

FOR FORD CARS

Fully Guaranteed to Give Satisfaction

A Dollar SAVED every time you fill your tank

The only Carbureter that successfully uses a variety of Fuels. . .

It Carburetes and Vitalizes the fuel. . . .

Call and get particulars and see it demonstrated

PRICE, installed - $55.00

ALSO AGENTS FOR

The Famous Waterloo Boy one man Tractor
Advance-Rumely plowing and threshing engines
Gould, Shaply-Muir engines and windmills
Fairbanks-Morse line
I. H. C. Line

The Morrin Flour MILLS

JOHNSON & OLSON, Agents

Morrin - - Alberta

FREE SCHOOL

of instruction in gasoline and kerosene engineering at the warehouse of the International Harvester Co., Calgary. The dates of these courses this year, each complete within itself, are from Jan, 14th to 19th, inclusive and from Jan. 28th to Feb. 2nd inclusive. Remember that these courses are absolutely free to I H. C. engine owers or prospective owners.

If you are considering the purchase of a tractor for spring work, I would strongly recommend the 10-20 Titan. It is light and strong and from the standpoint of service and repairs with the I. H. C. back of it, is in a class by itself. It is economical in fuel, burning kerosene (23c per gal.) Remember it will pull two plows in breaking or a triple-disc plow to a depth of 6 in. or more in stubble. Consider what this would mean to you in the busy season.

The price, for a short time only is $1485 cash on delivery f.o.b. Calgary, or $1595 if sold on time, follows: $100 cash with order, $550 cash on delivery, note for $475 due Nov. 1, 1918, and note for $470 due Nov. 1, 1919. Twenty-five acres of wheat at 30 bus. per acre at $2 per bu. will pay for it. Order now and raise more wheat while it is so badly needed and while the price is so high.

W. B. WALROD

Munson - - - Alberta